BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

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Immigration Highlights ◆ First Quarter 2005

B.C. and Canada immigrant landings increased during the first quarter of 2005 . . .

Total immigrant landings in B.C. during the first quarter of 2005 were 10,321 persons. This was an increase of nearly 19 per cent from the 8,696 persons who arrived during the first quarter of 2004. B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigrants also jumped from 15.8% to 18.3% between the two periods.

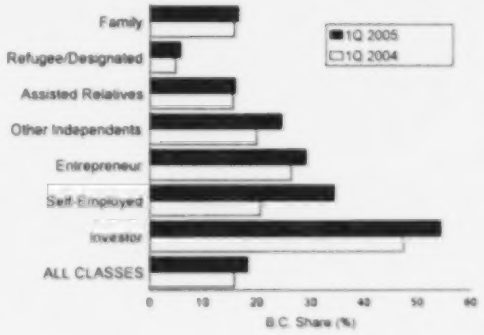
Total landings for Canada also increased by about 3 per cent, from 54,889 persons recorded in the first quarter of last year to 56,374 this year. During this quarter, B.C. replaced Quebec to become the second most popular destination for immigrants. Ontario received the greatest number of immigrants at 29,363 with Quebec now third at 9,545 immigrants.

B.C. Immigration and Share of Canada Total

Skilled workers and sponsored family members formed the majority of immigrants . . .

Family reunification and filling labour market needs have always been major themes in Canadian immigration policy. As a result, immigrants admitted under the Family, Assisted Relatives, and Other Independents classes have dominated the other classes of immigrants to Canada and British Columbia. Of all landings to B.C. during the first quarter of 2005, 33.8% were in the Assisted Relatives or Other Independents Classes, and 46.8% were in the Family Class. The number of immigrants admitted under the skilled worker classes showed a slight decline while those under family classes increased when compared to the same quarter of last year.

B.C. Share of Immigrants to Canada By Class



B.C. is the favoured destination for business immigrants . . .

B.C. tends to receive a relatively higher share of the business immigrants to Canada. B.C. attracted 29.1% of all entrepreneur immigrants and 54.4% of all investor immigrants who arrived in Canada during this period. As usual, B.C. received more investor immigrants than any other province in the first quarter of 2005. Business immigrants represented 14.6% of all landings to B.C. during the first quarter of 2005.

B.C. receives a relatively lower number of refugee immigrants . . .

Compared to other provinces, B.C. receives a much lower share of refugees and

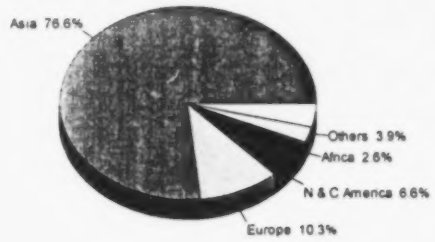
immigrants in the designated classes. During this quarter B.C. received a total of 497 refugees. This represents 5.8% of the total for Canada, which is a disproportionally lower share when compared to the overall immigrant share of 18.4%. Ontario and Quebec received the most refugee immigrants admitted to Canada. A majority of refugees and designated immigrants arrived from Iran, China, Vietnam, Pakistan and some other Middle-Eastern countries.

Asia is still the leading source . . .

Asian immigrants represented 76.6% of all landings in B.C. During the first quarter of 2005, five of the top ten source countries of immigrants to B.C. were all in Asia. Mainland China, the leading source of immigrants, accounted for most of the immigrants in the business and skilled worker classes. A very high proportion (76.4%) of immigrant from India was in the Family Classes. South Korea and Taiwan were also important sources of business immigrants to B.C. during the period.

B.C. Immigrants by Source

First Quarter 2005



Most immigrants settled in the Greater Vancouver Area . . .

More than eighty percent of the immigrants who landed in B.C. during the first quarter of 2005 reported an intended destination within the Greater Vancouver area. A relatively higher proportion of immigrants from non-Asian countries settled outside the Greater Vancouver area.

Previously Released Feature Articles

March 2004	*European Immigrants to B.C.*
Dec 2004	*A Summary of the Federal Immigration Plan for 2005*
Sep 2004	*2001 Residence of Recent Immigrants*
June 2004	*Business Immigrants to British Columbia*
Mar 2004	*Immigrants from India and China*
Dec 2003	*Twenty Years of Female Immigrants to B.C.*
Sep 2003	*Non-Permanent Residents & Citizenship*
Jun 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants (Part 2)*
Mar 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants*
Jan 2003	*Mother Tongue and Home Language*
Sep 2002	*English Language Ability of Recent Immigrants*
Jun 2002	*Immigrants as a Source of Labour Supply*
Feb 2002	*Refugee Immigrants to British Columbia*
Dec 2001	*Federal Immigration Plan for 2002*
Sep 2001	*Immigrants from South Korea*
Jun 2001	*Immigrants from India*
Feb 2001	*Welfare Benefits and Recent B.C. Immigrants (IMDB Series)*
Dec 2000	*Mother Tongue of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*
Sep 2000	*Occupations of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*
Jun 2000	*Recent Change in British Columbia Immigration Levels (An Update)*
Nov 1999	*Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants*

Special Feature: Immigrants to British Columbia under the Provincial Nominee Program – Strategic Occupations

106-03743/

Since 2001, British Columbia operated the Provincial Nominee Program (PNP) in partnership with the federal government. B.C.'s PNP is made up of two streams: the Strategic Occupations stream (which includes skilled worker, medical professional and international student categories) and the Business Categories stream.

The Strategic Occupations stream is employer driven and meant for expediting the process of bringing in international students and highly skilled workers to fill critical labour shortages in the province. An employer applies to the PNP on behalf of an eligible foreign national whom the employer seeks to recruit for or retain in a position which they have been unable to fill with a Canadian citizen or permanent resident. The employers must make a full time job offer that meets all the local employment standards. The application is evaluated and once approved or "nominated", the foreign national must apply to the federal government for a permanent resident visa and meet admissibility requirements.

Currently, all provinces except Ontario and Quebec have provincial nominee programs. Québec operates its own immigrant selection program under a separate arrangement with the federal government. Although Ontario and Quebec are non-participating provinces, the following table shows that they both received some PNP immigrants in 2004. This was due to the fact that some immigrants chose to settle in a province different from the one that nominated them.

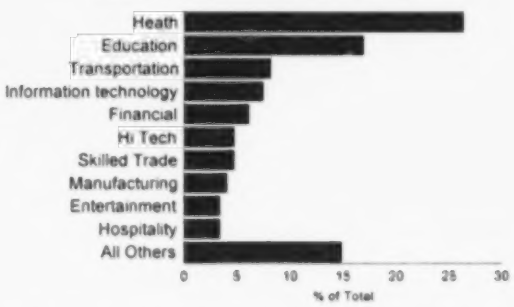
PNP Landed Immigrants by Province of Destination
(Principal Applicants & Dependents)

	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Newfoundland	171	37	38	35	0
Prince Edward Island	141	44	10	0	0
Nova Scotia	64	0	0	11	0
New Brunswick	161	146	105	71	22
Quebec	36	16	2	5	1
Ontario	280	267	138	96	65
Manitoba	4048	3116	1530	973	1095
Saskatchewan	323	173	73	41	37
Alberta	426	178	24	19	19
British Columbia	**598**	**441**	**206**	**24**	**13**

Manitoba has been the most active participant, nominating the highest number of skilled immigrants since the inception of the PNP program in 1995. British Columbia ranks a distant second among participating provinces. In 2004, the 596 B.C. immigrants admitted under the PNP represented about 1.6 per cent of total landings in B.C., whereas the 4,048 Manitoba PNP immigrants represented 54.5 per cent of its overall landings of 7,414 immigrants.

Of the 598 B.C. immigrants admitted under the PNP in 2004, 249 were the principal applicants including 28 registered nurses, 7 university professors and many in the management field of various capacities. Most of these immigrants were in the age group between 25 and 45. More than 65 per cent of these PNP immigrants possessed at least a bachelor's degree at the time when they became permanent residents in the Canada.

B.C. PNP Immigrants by Sector
Landed 2004 (Principal Applicants Only)



According to statistics provided by the B.C. department in charge of the PNP, there were a total of 460 applications received for the program during 2004. Of these, 35 cases were rejected and 13 cases were withdrawn resulting in a successful nomination rate of 77.6 per cent (357 cases nominated). A majority of these applicants were citizens of United Kingdom, the United States, Japan, Australia or South Korea. Other top source countries for new applications in the Strategic Occupations stream in 2004 included China, the Philippines, India, Germany and New Zealand.

B.C. Immigration by Area of Last Permanent Residence
January to March, 2005
Total Landings: 10,321 Persons

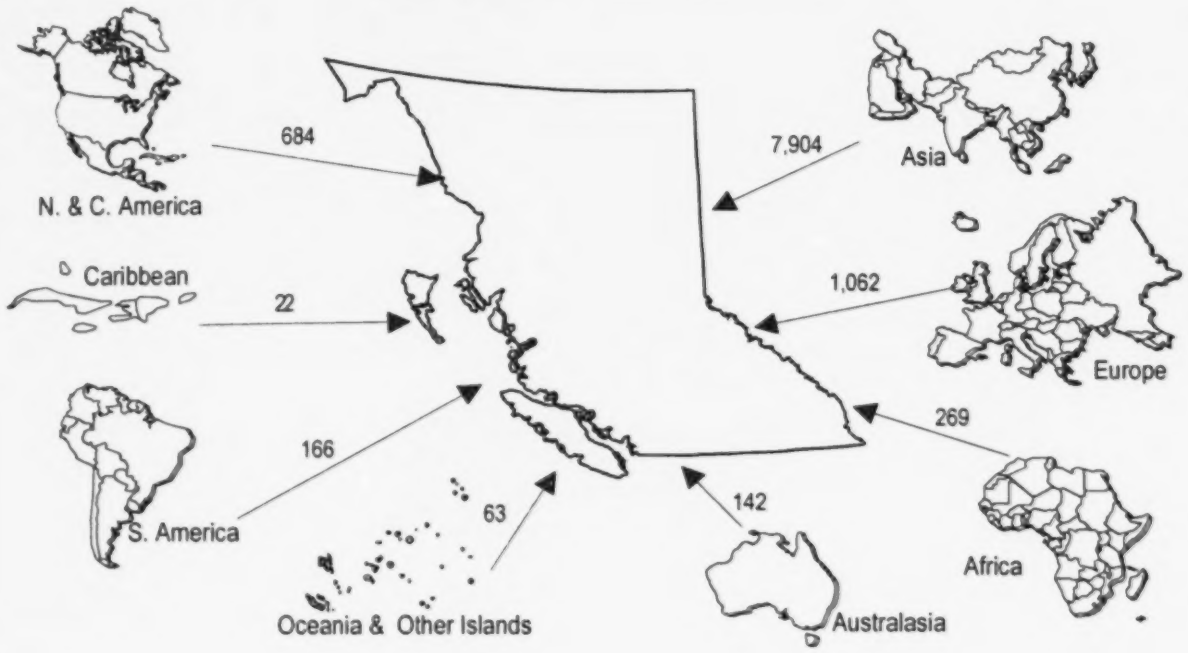


Table 1: Immigrant Landings to B.C. and Canada - January to March, 2005

SOURCE	Vancouver Area	Rest of B.C. *	Total B.C.	Canada	B.C. as a % of Canada
Europe	739	323	1,062	9,154	11.6%
Africa	195	74	269	5,591	4.8%
Asia	6,024	1,880	7,904	33,161	23.8%
China-Mainland	2,794	772	3,566	10,835	32.9%
India	532	334	866	5,464	15.8%
Hong Kong	119	52	171	418	40.9%
Taiwan	500	99	599	871	68.8%
Australasia	84	58	142	401	35.4%
N & C America	452	232	684	3,232	21.2%
U.S.A.	321	197	518	2,221	23.3%
Caribbean	16	6	22	1,423	1.5%
South America	133	33	166	3,093	5.4%
Oceania	38	25	63	263	24.0%
Not Stated	7	2	9	56	16.1%
All Areas	**7,688**	**2,633**	**10,321**	**56,374**	**18.3%**

** "Rest of B.C." also includes immigrants with unknown destination. Many might have been destined for Vancouver Area.*

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *June, 2005*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Table 2: Immigrant Landings by Class

- British Columbia -

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian			Economic							Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	
1991	12,689	3,254	15,943	6,234	2,153	2,915	330	2,787	14,419	1,960	32,322
1992	15,095	2,993	18,088	4,892	2,436	3,970	480	4,528	16,306	2,605	36,999
1993	18,442	1,489	19,931	7,275	3,378	4,073	675	6,867	22,268	3,735	45,934
1994	17,504	1,544	19,048	9,044	5,987	4,182	744	6,291	26,248	3,819	49,115
1995	15,307	1,988	17,295	11,796	7,824	3,508	957	3,036	27,121	159	44,575
1996	14,280	3,046	17,326	16,812	8,544	4,235	1,564	3,448	34,603	107	52,036
1997	12,882	2,460	15,342	18,445	7,198	3,335	1,249	2,257	32,484	18	47,844
1998	11,053	2,347	13,400	14,514	3,793	1,920	746	1,606	22,579	-	35,979
1999	10,989	1,998	12,987	15,870	3,220	1,867	659	1,519	23,135	9	36,131
2000	10,977	2,641	13,618	16,799	3,219	1,775	632	1,387	23,812	-	37,430
2001	11,821	2,228	14,049	17,085	3,584	1,616	444	1,691	24,420	-	38,469
2002	11,885	2,132	14,017	13,070	3,302	1,194	526	1,951	20,043	-	34,060
2003	13,407	1,844	15,251	14,201	2,777	917	335	1,759	19,989	-	35,240
2004	18,280	2,368	20,648	10,360	1,976	685	243	3,134	16,398	-	37,046
2004/1	3,800	448	4,248	555	3,213	141	66	473	4,448	-	8,696
2005/1	4,830	497	5,327	500	2,987	173	78	1,256	4,994	-	10,321

- Canada -

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian			Economic							Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	
1991	86,900	54,057	140,957	48,072	22,321	9,966	1,957	5,251	87,567	4,248	232,772
1992	100,677	52,350	153,027	47,837	20,030	15,874	2,821	9,694	96,256	5,544	254,827
1993	112,583	30,630	143,213	50,016	23,028	16,707	3,390	12,625	105,766	7,750	256,729
1994	94,106	20,456	114,562	47,477	27,500	14,201	2,745	10,480	102,403	7,436	224,401
1995	77,331	28,544	105,875	57,924	29,322	11,429	2,854	5,160	106,689	304	212,868
1996	68,308	32,196	100,504	74,076	28,883	11,911	4,376	6,176	125,422	147	226,073
1997	59,898	27,662	87,560	83,013	25,493	10,404	3,927	5,595	128,432	46	216,038
1998	50,810	25,381	76,191	69,264	14,959	6,618	2,625	4,534	98,000	8	174,199
1999	55,257	25,419	80,676	81,482	14,780	6,155	2,599	4,265	109,281	9	189,966
2000	60,612	30,554	91,166	104,210	18,425	6,186	2,527	4,951	136,299	-	227,465
2001	66,789	28,122	94,911	119,452	21,684	6,093	2,158	6,339	155,726	-	250,637
2002	65,475	25,246	90,721	106,803	20,490	4,482	1,907	4,638	138,320	1	229,042
2003	86,768	26,063	112,831	83,472	16,950	2,982	1,425	3,695	108,524	-	221,355
2004	124,640	32,737	157,377	54,673	13,995	2,477	1,190	6,096	78,431	-	235,808
2004/1	24,000	9,318	33,318	3,584	16,134	536	320	997	21,571	-	54,889
2005/1	29,358	8,567	37,925	3,123	12,197	595	227	2,307	18,449	-	56,374

British Columbia as a Percent of Canada

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian			Economic							Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	
1991	14.6%	6.0%	11.3%	13.0%	9.6%	29.2%	16.9%	53.1%	16.5%	46.1%	13.9%
1992	15.0%	5.7%	11.8%	10.2%	12.2%	25.0%	17.0%	46.7%	16.9%	47.0%	14.5%
1993	16.4%	4.9%	13.9%	14.5%	14.7%	24.4%	19.9%	54.4%	21.1%	48.2%	17.9%
1994	18.6%	7.5%	16.6%	19.0%	21.8%	29.4%	27.1%	60.0%	25.6%	51.4%	21.9%
1995	19.8%	7.0%	16.3%	20.4%	26.7%	30.7%	33.5%	58.8%	25.4%	52.3%	20.9%
1996	20.9%	9.5%	17.2%	22.7%	29.6%	35.6%	35.7%	55.8%	27.6%	72.8%	23.0%
1997	21.5%	8.9%	17.5%	22.2%	28.2%	32.1%	31.8%	40.3%	25.3%	39.1%	22.1%
1998	21.8%	9.2%	17.6%	21.0%	25.4%	29.0%	28.4%	35.4%	23.0%	-	20.7%
1999	19.9%	7.9%	16.1%	19.5%	21.8%	30.3%	25.4%	35.6%	21.2%	-	19.0%
2000	18.1%	8.6%	14.9%	16.1%	17.5%	28.7%	25.0%	28.0%	17.5%	-	16.5%
2001	17.7%	7.9%	14.8%	14.3%	16.5%	26.5%	20.6%	26.7%	15.7%	-	15.3%
2002	18.2%	8.4%	15.5%	12.2%	16.1%	26.6%	27.6%	42.1%	14.5%	-	14.9%
2003	15.5%	7.1%	13.5%	17.0%	16.4%	30.8%	23.5%	47.6%	18.4%	-	15.9%
2004	14.7%	7.2%	13.1%	18.9%	14.1%	27.7%	20.4%	51.4%	20.9%	-	15.7%
2004/1	15.8%	4.8%	12.7%	15.5%	19.9%	26.3%	20.6%	47.4%	20.6%	-	15.8%
2005/1	16.5%	5.8%	14.0%	16.0%	24.5%	29.1%	34.4%	54.4%	27.1%	-	18.3%

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *June, 2005*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Immigration by Destination by Class
January - March, 2005

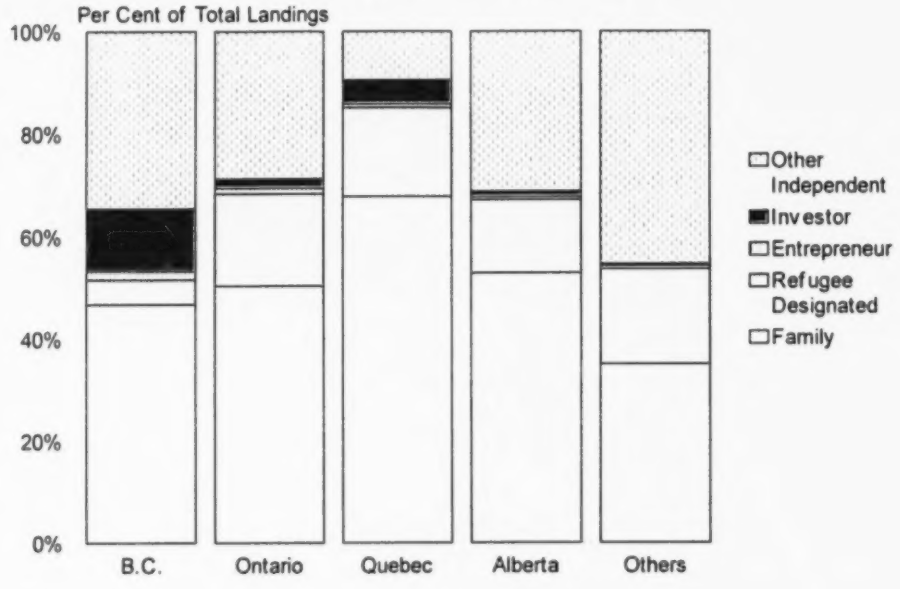


Table 3: Immigrant Landings by Province by Class

Province	Social & Humanitarian			Economic						Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	
2004										
NFLD	215	125	340	212	25	-	-	-	237	577
P.E.I.	90	72	162	145	2	3	4	1	155	317
N.S.	1,005	199	1,204	304	59	93	12	73	541	1,745
N.B.	367	174	541	233	13	2	2	-	250	791
Que	29,976	7,394	37,370	3,481	1,729	335	216	1,145	6,906	44,276
Ont	63,241	18,383	81,624	30,924	9,219	1,252	480	1,624	43,499	125,123
Man	1,640	1,247	2,887	4,307	146	10	58	6	4,527	7,414
Sask	847	561	1,408	482	52	3	-	4	541	1,949
Alta	8,836	2,209	11,045	4,209	763	94	173	109	5,348	16,393
B.C.	18,280	2,368	20,648	10,360	1,976	685	243	3,134	16,398	37,046
Territories	121	5	126	10	11	-	2	-	23	149
Not Stated	22	-	22	6	-	-	-	-	6	28
Canada	124,640	32,737	157,377	54,673	13,995	2,477	1,190	6,096	78,431	235,808
2005 First Quarter										
NFLD	62	35	97	11	48	-	-	-	59	156
P.E.I.	14	15	29	-	52	-	-	-	52	81
N.S.	203	30	233	9	53	13	-	9	84	317
N.B.	61	48	109	6	59	-	-	-	65	174
Que	6,470	1,657	8,127	416	460	65	25	452	1,418	9,545
Ont	14,801	5,264	20,065	1,916	6,445	320	72	545	9,298	29,363
Man	439	234	673	34	920	-	17	-	971	1,644
Sask	220	189	409	14	109	-	-	-	123	532
Alta	2,220	597	2,817	217	1,056	24	35	45	1,377	4,194
B.C.	4,830	497	5,327	500	2,987	173	78	1,256	4,994	10,321
Territories	28	1	29	0	5	0	0	0	5	34
Not Stated	10	-	10	-	3	-	-	-	3	13
Canada	29,358	8,567	37,925	3,123	12,197	595	227	2,307	18,449	56,374

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *June, 2005*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

B.C. Immigration by Top 10 Source Countries by Class

January to March , 2005

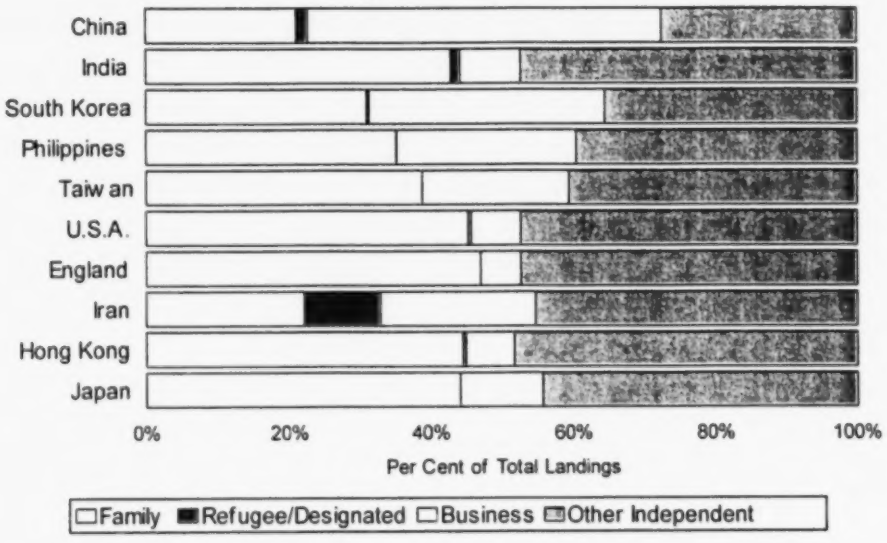


Table 4: B.C. Immigrant Landings by Source By Class, January - March, 2005

	Social & Humanitarian			Economic						
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Grand Total
World Area										
Europe	739	47	786	26	209	8	4	29	276	1,062
Africa	125	121	246	12	7	-	-	4	23	269
Asia	3,111	268	3,379	430	2,664	160	65	1,206	4,525	7,904
Australasia	118	-	118	1	23	-	-	-	24	142
N&C America	546	27	573	24	58	5	9	15	111	684
Caribbean	20	-	20	-	2	-	-	-	2	22
S. America	111	25	136	7	21	-	-	2	30	166
Oceania & Isl.	53	8	61	-	2	-	-	-	2	63
Not Stated	7	1	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	9
Top 20 Source Countries										
China	781	60	841	182	1,806	34	2	701	2,725	3,566
India	662	20	682	52	114	17	-	1	184	866
South Korea	300	3	303	41	255	49	16	160	521	824
Philippines	369	1	370	46	264	-	-	10	320	690
Taiwan	229	-	229	11	57	25	39	238	370	599
U.S.A.	429	4	433	18	52	5	9	1	85	518
England	240	-	240	3	26	1	2	13	45	285
Iran	67	33	100	38	40	20	6	23	127	227
Hong Kong	99	1	100	8	8	7	-	48	71	171
Japan	118	-	118	1	27	3	1	7	39	157
Pakistan	76	17	93	14	40	-	-	-	54	147
Mexico	104	14	118	2	6	-	-	9	17	135
Russia	58	2	60	3	60	-	-	5	68	128
Australia	95	-	95	1	18	-	-	-	19	114
Vietnam	73	3	76	2	1	-	-	5	8	84
Germany	63	-	63	-	7	2	-	7	16	79
South Africa	66	-	66	6	1	-	-	-	7	73
Romania	48	1	49	5	14	-	-	-	19	68
Israel	40	4	44	10	5	5	-	-	20	64
United Arab Emirates	41	1	42	5	17	-	-	-	22	64
Others	872	333	1,205	52	169	5	3	28	257	1,462
Total	**4,830**	**497**	**5,327**	**500**	**2,987**	**173**	**78**	**1,256**	**4,994**	**10,321**

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *June, 2005*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

GLOSSARY

Assisted Relatives Class-Includes relatives (distant) who, like all independent immigrants, are assessed against economic selection criteria, but also receive "points" because family members already in Canada are willing to help them become established.

Business Immigrants-Immigrants in the Entrepreneur, Investor, or Self-employed Class.

Convention Refugees-Includes those persons who meet the definition specified by the United Nations Refugee Convention.

Dependent Classes-Include those classes of immigrant who require sponsorship in Canada.

Designated Class-Includes those persons assessed under relaxed immigrant selection criteria who do not qualify as convention refugees under the United Nations' definition of refugees. In this Highlights, Designated Class also includes persons under the Deferred Removal Order Class in which landed immigrant status was granted to immigration applicants or unqualified refugee claimants after a deportation decision was revoked.

Economic Immigrants-Immigrants in the Assisted Relatives, Other Independents, Entrepreneur, Self-employed, or Investor Class.

Entrepreneur Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish or purchase a substantial interest in a business in Canada creating or maintaining employment for more than one Canadian citizen.

Family Class-Includes spouses, fiancés, dependent children, and parents or grandparents sponsored by a Canadian citizen.

Independent Classes-Include those classes of immigrant who do not require sponsorship in Canada.

Investor Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) with a proven track record and substantial net worth who are willing to make a large investment for at least three years in specified activities that will contribute to the creation or continuation of employment opportunities in Canada.

Landed Immigrants-Immigrants who are granted permanent resident status in Canada, and who have actually entered Canada.

Other Independents-Includes those persons selected on the basis of the "point system", which measures the potential for successful establishment in Canada.

Retired Class-For immigration purposes a retiree is an independent immigrant (i.e. without sponsorship) 55 year or older with sufficient funds to maintain an adequate life style without government aid while living in Canada. This class has been eliminated in August 1991. Current landings in this class were immigrants who started the application process prior to the removal of this class.

Self Employed Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish a business in Canada that will employ him/herself, and will make a significant contribution to the economy.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Ministry of Labour and Citizens' Services

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October, 2005
Issue: 05-2

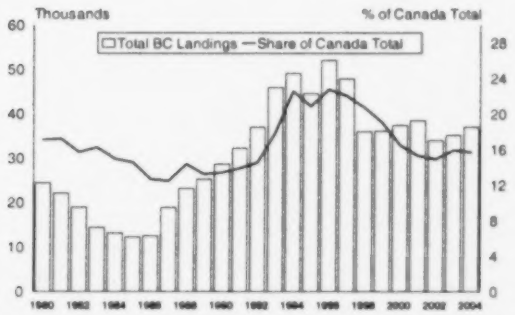
Immigration Highlights ◆ Second Quarter 2005

B.C. and Canada immigrant landings continue to increase in the second quarter of 2005 . . .

Total immigrant landings in B.C. during the second quarter of 2005 were 11,910 persons. This was an increase of 17.3 per cent from the 10,156 persons who arrived during the second quarter of 2004. B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigrants also jumped from 15.1% to 16.0% between the two periods.

Total landings for Canada also increased by 10.6 per cent, from 67,241 persons recorded in the second quarter of last year to 74,393 this year. During this quarter, B.C. was the third most popular destination for immigrants. Ontario received the greatest number of immigrants at 40,760, followed by Quebec with 12,573 immigrants.

B.C. Immigration and Share of Canada Total

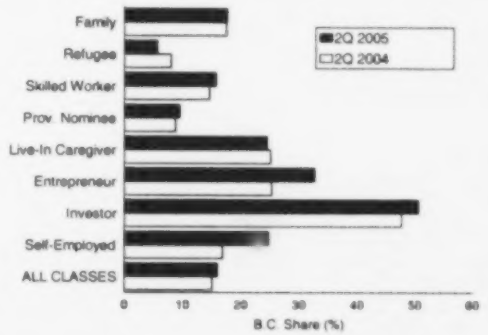


Skilled workers and sponsored family members formed the majority of immigrants . . .

Family reunification and filling labour market needs have always been major themes in Canadian immigration policy. As a result, immigrants admitted under the Family and Skilled Worker classes have dominated the other classes of immigrants to Canada and British Columbia. Of all landings to B.C. during the second quarter of 2005, 54.4% were in the Skilled Worker Class and 21.8% were in the Family Class. The number of immigrants admitted under the skilled worker classes and the family classes showed increases when compared to the same quarter of last year.

B.C. is the favoure ' destination for business immigrants . . .

B.C. Share of Immigrants to Canada By Class



B.C. tends to receive a relatively higher share of the business immigrants to Canada. B.C. attracted 32.6% of all entrepreneur immigrants, 50.6% of all investor immigrants, and 24.7% of all self-employed immigrants who arrived in Canada during this period. As usual, B.C. received more investor immigrants than any other province in the second quarter of 2005. Business immigrants represented 13.0% of all landings to B.C. during the second quarter of 2005.

Important — Please Note

Due to the correction of an error in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

B.C. receives a relatively lower number of refugee immigrants . . .

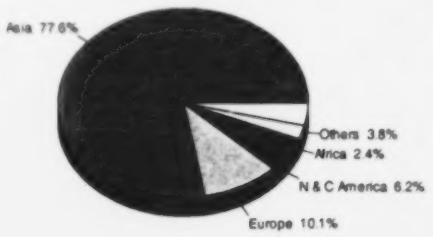
Compared to other provinces, B.C. receives a much lower share of refugee immigrants. During this quarter, B.C. received a total of 530 refugees. This represents 5.6% of the total for Canada, which is a disproportionally lower share when compared to the overall immigrant share of 16.0%. Ontario and Quebec received the most refugee immigrants admitted to Canada. A majority of refugees and designated immigrants arrived from Afghanistan, Iran, China and some other Middle-Eastern and African countries.

Asia is still the leading source . . .

Asian immigrants represented 77.6% of all landings in B.C. During the second quarter of 2005, five of the top ten source countries of immigrants to B.C. were all in Asia. Mainland China, the leading source of immigrants, accounted for almost 30 per cent of all immigrants to B.C. in this quarter. China is also the single most important source of investor immigrants. Most immigrants from the Philippines and India, the second and third sources of immigrants, were in the Family Class.

B.C. Immigrants by Source

Second Quarter 2005



Most immigrants settled in the Greater Vancouver Area . . .

More than 73 percent of the immigrants who landed in B.C. during the second quarter of 2005 reported an intended destination within the Greater Vancouver area. A relatively higher proportion of immigrants from non-Asian countries settled outside the Greater Vancouver area.

Previously Released Feature Articles

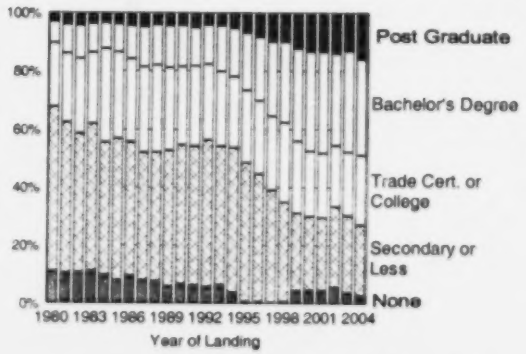
June 2005	*Immigrant s to B.C. Under the Provincial Nominee Program*
March 2005	*European Immigrants to B.C.*
Dec 2004	*A Summary of the Federal Immigration Plan for 2005*
Sep 2004	*2001 Residence of Recent Immigrants*
June 2004	*Business Immigrants to British Columbia*
Mar 2004	*Immigrants from India and China*
Dec 2003	*Twenty Years of Female Immigrants to B.C.*
Sep 2003	*Non-Permanent Residents & Citizenship*
Jun 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants (Part 2)*
Mar 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants*
Jan 2003	*Mother Tongue and Home Language*
Sep 2002	*English Language Ability of Recent Immigrants*
Jun 2002	*Immigrants as a Source of Labour Supply*
Feb 2002	*Refugee Immigrants to British Columbia*
Dec 2001	*Federal Immigration Plan for 2002*
Sep 2001	*Immigrants from South Korea*
Jun 2001	*Immigrants from India*
Feb 2001	*Welfare Benefits and Recent B.C. Immigrants (IMDB Series)*
Dec 2000	*Mother Tongue of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*
Sep 2000	*Occupations of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*

Special Feature: Education Level of Recent Immigrants

The overall education levels of recent immigrants have improved significantly over the last two decades. One of the reasons for this trend was the increasing proportion of immigrants admitted under the skilled worker classes, as in these classes immigrants are selected under a points system where education qualification is the most important criterion. Another reason is that education levels have been improving globally, especially in the developing countries, where a majority of recent Canadian immigrants originate.

Over the last 25 years, the number of immigrants, at the time of their arrival, who possessed some post secondary education has been increasing, while those who only had secondary or less education has been declining. The percentage of B.C. immigrants aged 20 and older who possessed no education qualification at arrival has declined from 11 per cent in 1980 to less than 5 per cent in the last few years. On the other hand, the percentage that possessed a university education has increased from 17 per cent in 1980 to more than 50 per cent in recent years. The proportion of immigrants who had a trade school certificate or post secondary training from a non-university institution has remained relatively constant over the period. Similar trends are also observed in other provinces.

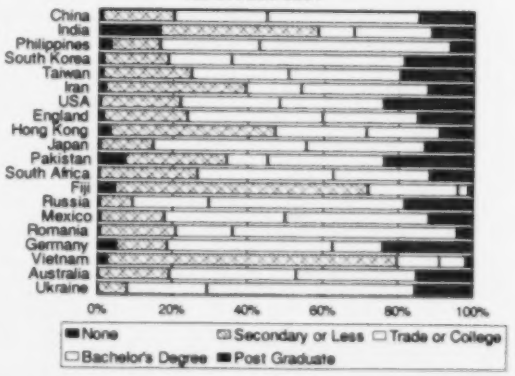
B.C. Immigrants Aged 20+ by Education Levels



Female immigrants to B.C. tended to have lower education levels than their male counterparts. There were proportionally more female immigrants who arrived with no education or with below high school levels. Also, more male than female immigrants had a university education. However, there were relatively more female immigrants with a trade school or non-university post secondary education.

There are significant variations in the education levels when comparing immigrants coming from different countries. The top 20 sources of immigrants to B.C. during the five-year period 2000–2004 accounted for about 84 per cent of all landings in the province. Amongst these top sources, immigrants from Russian and Ukraine were more likely to possess a post-secondary education while those from Fiji, Vietnam and Hong Kong were more likely to have only a secondary or lower education.

B.C. Immigrants By Top 20 Sources By Education
Landed 200-2004



As mentioned earlier, independent skilled-worker immigrants tend to have higher education qualifications over other classes of immigrants due to the points system. Hence, source countries that have higher concentration of skilled-worker immigrants tended to show higher overall education qualifications. Data show that business immigrants are the next most highly educated group, followed by family immigrants. Refugee immigrants tended to possess, at the time of landing, the lowest education levels among all immigrants. During the 2000–2004 period, the proportion who possessed higher than secondary education was 93.3 per cent for skilled-worker immigrants, 48.2 per cent for business immigrants, 52.0 per cent for family immigrants, and 37.7 per cent for refugees.

B.C. Immigration by Area of Last Permanent Residence
April to June, 2005
Total Landings: 11,910 Persons

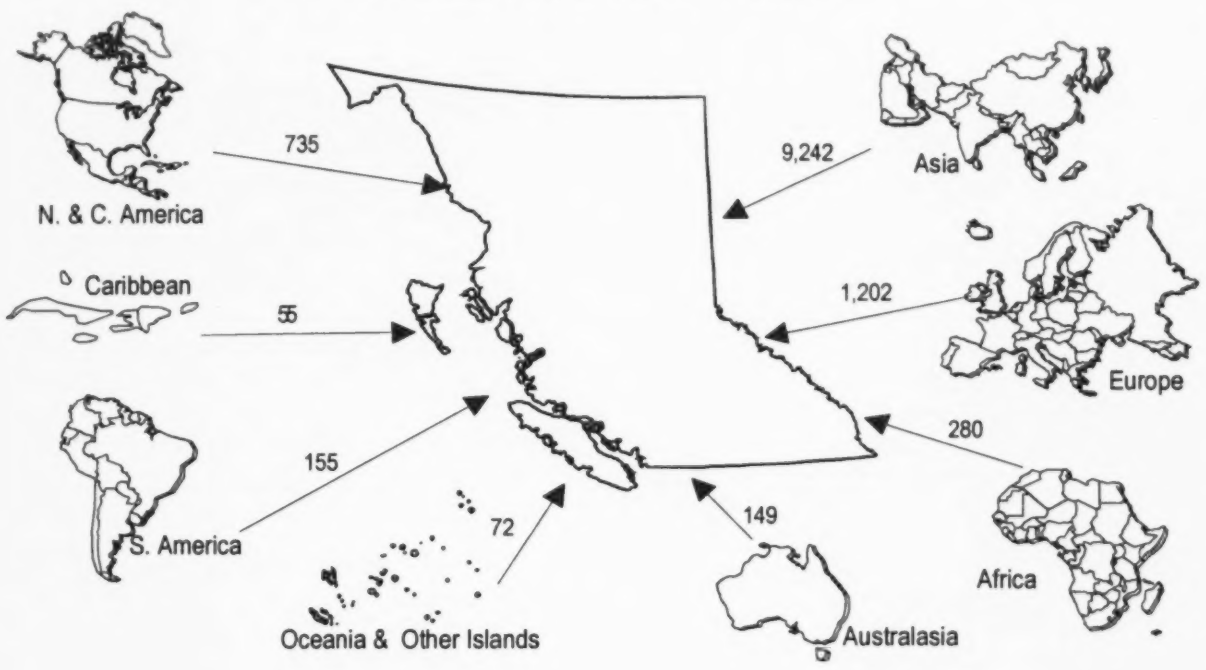


Table 1: Immigrant Landings to B.C. and Canada - April to June, 2005

SOURCE	Vancouver Area	Rest of B.C. *	Total B.C.	Canada	B.C. as a % of Canada
Europe	801	401	1,202	11,282	10.7%
Africa	205	75	280	6,818	4.1%
Asia	6,906	2,336	9,242	46,029	20.1%
China-Mainland	2,837	709	3,546	11,670	30.4%
India	801	539	1,340	10,307	13.0%
Hong Kong	126	45	171	507	33.7%
Taiwan	496	173	669	908	73.7%
Australasia	99	50	149	384	38.8%
N & C America	471	264	735	3,751	19.6%
U.S.A.	307	234	541	2,539	21.3%
Caribbean	42	13	55	2,060	2.7%
South America	125	30	155	3,600	4.3%
Oceania	40	32	72	337	21.4%
Not Stated	14	6	20	130	15.4%
All Areas	**8,703**	**3,207**	**11,910**	**74,391**	**16.0%**

** "Rest of B.C." also includes immigrants with unknown destination. Many might have been destined for Vancouver Area.*

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *Oct, 2005*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Table 2: Immigrant Landings by Class

- British Columbia -

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed		
1991	12,751	3,257	8,330	-	-	2,914	2,788	330	1,959	32,329
1992	15,149	2,993	7,277	-	-	3,970	4,530	480	2,605	37,004
1993	18,459	1,490	10,445	-	192	4,073	6,868	675	3,735	45,937
1994	17,518	1,544	14,149	-	867	4,177	6,292	744	3,819	49,110
1995	15,311	1,870	18,439	-	1,176	3,508	3,038	956	278	44,576
1996	14,289	2,275	24,184	-	1,160	4,235	3,449	1,564	877	52,033
1997	12,916	1,996	24,734	-	874	3,335	2,257	1,250	482	47,844
1998	11,083	2,041	17,002	-	1,275	1,917	1,606	746	306	35,976
1999	10,994	1,896	17,731	11	1,339	1,866	1,519	659	111	36,126
2000	10,979	2,573	18,936	13	1,070	1,772	1,387	635	68	37,433
2001	11,819	2,199	19,765	24	880	1,616	1,691	444	27	38,465
2002	11,407	2,111	15,615	206	504	1,193	1,952	526	543	34,057
2003	11,578	1,827	16,240	441	758	917	1,759	335	1,384	35,239
2004	10,869	2,367	17,090	598	1,083	690	3,221	246	856	37,020
2004/1	2,935	487	3,850	178	417	147	579	70	300	8,963
2004/2	3,297	818	4,550	154	321	140	570	55	251	10,156
2005/1	2,208	474	5,521	211	247	180	1,420	80	162	10,503
2005/2	2,599	530	6,474	218	328	278	1,194	72	217	11,910

- Canada -

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed		
1991	87,945	54,057	69,323	-	-	9,966	5,252	1,958	4,247	232,748
1992	101,121	52,349	67,418	-	-	15,874	9,695	2,820	5,543	254,820
1993	112,678	30,629	69,929	-	3,014	16,706	12,625	3,391	7,751	256,723
1994	94,193	20,437	69,909	-	4,976	14,192	10,481	2,744	7,455	224,387
1995	77,384	28,086	81,731	-	5,457	11,431	5,164	2,854	761	212,868
1996	68,358	28,477	97,908	233	4,759	11,910	6,176	4,376	3,865	226,062
1997	59,977	24,306	105,650	47	2,730	10,404	5,595	3,927	3,400	216,036
1998	50,897	22,841	81,267	-	2,868	6,618	4,534	2,625	2,547	174,197
1999	55,279	24,398	92,502	477	3,261	6,154	4,265	2,599	1,031	189,966
2000	60,612	30,092	118,596	1,252	2,783	6,184	4,951	2,530	460	227,460
2001	66,806	27,918	137,222	1,275	2,625	6,091	6,339	2,157	205	250,638
2002	62,311	25,118	122,746	2,127	1,985	4,480	4,638	1,908	3,725	229,038
2003	65,124	25,984	105,233	4,418	3,304	2,982	3,695	1,424	9,188	221,352
2004	62,251	32,685	113,444	6,248	4,292	2,474	6,100	1,190	7,142	235,826
2004/1	15,554	9,302	23,489	1,229	1,380	535	998	321	2,107	54,915
2004/2	18,811	10,192	31,265	1,754	1,276	465	1,196	326	1,956	67,241
2005/1	12,276	8,578	28,408	1,592	981	599	2,308	228	1,470	56,440
2005/2	14,765	9,454	41,133	2,306	1,344	853	2,360	291	1,885	74,391

British Columbia as a Percent of Canada

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed		
1991	14.5%	6.0%	12.0%	-	-	29.2%	53.1%	16.9%	46.1%	13.9%
1992	15.0%	5.7%	10.8%	-	-	25.0%	46.7%	17.0%	47.0%	14.5%
1993	16.4%	4.9%	14.9%	-	6.4%	24.4%	54.4%	19.9%	48.2%	17.9%
1994	18.6%	7.6%	20.2%	-	17.4%	29.4%	60.0%	27.1%	51.2%	21.9%
1995	19.8%	6.7%	22.6%	-	21.6%	30.7%	58.8%	33.5%	36.5%	20.9%
1996	20.9%	8.0%	24.7%	0.0%	24.4%	35.6%	55.8%	35.7%	22.7%	23.0%
1997	21.5%	8.2%	23.4%	0.0%	32.0%	32.1%	40.3%	31.8%	14.2%	22.1%
1998	21.8%	8.9%	20.9%	-	44.5%	29.0%	35.4%	28.4%	12.0%	20.7%
1999	19.9%	7.8%	19.2%	2.3%	41.1%	30.3%	35.6%	25.4%	10.8%	19.0%
2000	18.1%	8.6%	16.0%	1.0%	38.4%	28.7%	28.0%	25.1%	14.8%	16.5%
2001	17.7%	7.9%	14.4%	1.9%	33.5%	26.5%	26.7%	20.6%	13.2%	15.3%
2002	18.3%	8.4%	12.7%	9.7%	25.4%	26.6%	42.1%	27.6%	14.6%	14.9%
2003	17.8%	7.0%	15.4%	10.0%	22.9%	30.8%	47.6%	23.5%	15.1%	15.9%
2004	17.5%	7.2%	15.1%	9.6%	25.2%	27.9%	52.8%	20.7%	12.0%	15.7%
2004/1	18.9%	5.2%	16.4%	14.5%	30.2%	27.5%	58.0%	21.8%	14.2%	16.3%
2004/2	17.5%	8.0%	14.6%	8.8%	25.2%	30.1%	47.7%	16.9%	12.8%	15.1%
2005/1	18.0%	5.5%	19.4%	13.3%	25.2%	30.1%	61.5%	35.1%	11.0%	18.6%
2005/2	17.6%	5.6%	15.7%	9.5%	24.4%	32.6%	50.6%	24.7%	11.5%	16.0%

Important Note: Due to the changes in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

Source: BC STATS,
Date: Oct, 2005

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Immigration by Destination by Class
April - June, 2005

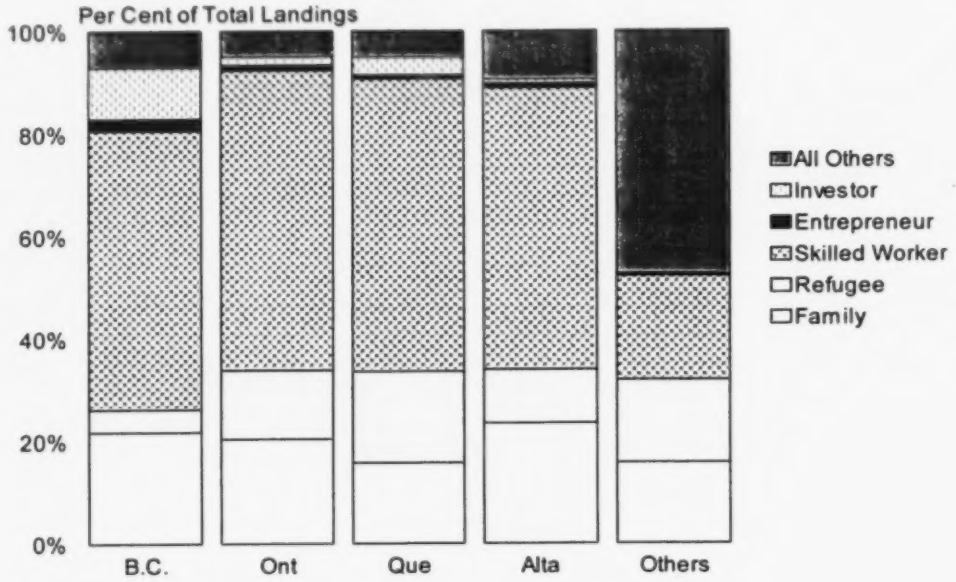


Table 3: Immigrant Landings by Province by Class

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed		
2004										
NFLD	93	124	166	171	1	0	0	0	24	579
P.E.I.	52	72	33	141	1	3	1	4	3	310
N.S.	518	199	746	64	3	93	81	12	54	1,770
N.B.	237	174	176	161	8	2	0	2	35	795
Que	8,629	7,382	24,657	36	382	334	1,043	216	1,566	44,245
Ont	35,003	18,340	62,102	280	1,861	1,252	1,636	477	4,148	125,099
Man	1,116	1,252	836	4,048	46	10	1	58	59	7,426
Sask	455	560	499	323	54	3	4	0	44	1,942
Alta	5,184	2,210	7,097	426	843	87	113	173	341	16,474
B.C.	10,869	2,367	17,090	598	1,083	690	3,221	246	856	37,020
Territories	90	5	32	0	10	0	0	2	12	151
Not Stated	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Canada	**62,251**	**32,685**	**113,444**	**6,248**	**4,292**	**2,474**	**6,100**	**1,190**	**7,142**	**235,826**
2005 Second Quarter										
NFLD	15	57	36	19	0	0	0	0	3	130
P.E.I.	12	15	6	64	0	0	0	0	0	97
N.S.	125	76	180	41	1	12	3	3	7	448
N.B.	62	65	67	117	1	1	0	1	2	316
Que	1,984	2,250	7,175	3	141	96	438	33	453	12,573
Ont	8,337	5,488	23,849	158	632	416	678	125	1,075	40,758
Man	290	244	335	1,403	22	1	0	15	21	2,331
Sask	103	188	169	143	7	0	5	10	10	635
Alta	1,211	539	2,823	140	211	49	42	32	96	5,143
B.C.	2,599	530	6,474	218	328	278	1,194	72	217	11,910
Territories	25	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	36
Not Stated	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Canada	**14,765**	**9,454**	**41,133**	**2,306**	**1,344**	**853**	**2,360**	**291**	**1,885**	**74,391**

Important Note: Due to the changes in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *Oct, 2005*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

B.C. Immigration by Top 10 Source by Class
April to June, 2005

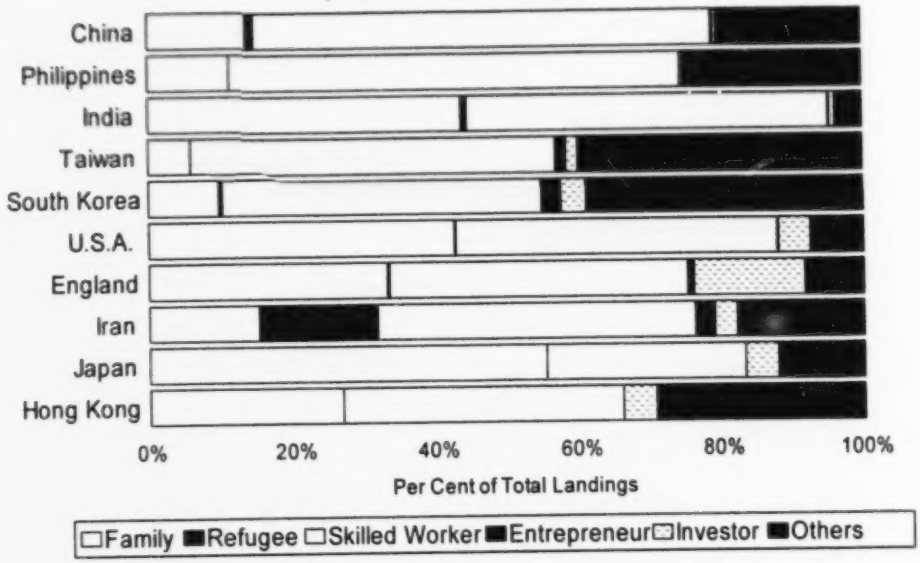


Table 4: B.C. Immigrant Landings by Source By Class, April - June, 2005

			Economic Classes							
	Family	Refugee	Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed	Other Classes	Grand Total
World Area										
Europe	323	50	633	20	18	19	90	20	29	**1,202**
Africa	61	104	98	1	4	-	-	3	9	**280**
Asia	1,719	308	5,264	244	1,163	52	94	301	97	**9,242**
Australasia	54	-	82	3	-	-	6	1	3	**149**
N&C America	325	30	292	5	9	1	25	1	47	**735**
Caribbean	25	1	22	-	-	-	-	-	7	**55**
S. America	46	27	57	5	-	-	3	1	16	**155**
Oceania & Isl.	35	10	19	-	-	-	-	1	7	**72**
Not Stated	11	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	**20**
Top 20 Source Countries										
China	487	41	2,273	33	668	12	15	1	16	**3,546**
Philippines	156	-	868	-	50	-	5	285	10	**1,374**
India	588	10	679	23	-	3	10	5	22	**1,340**
Taiwan	39	-	342	40	222	10	11	2	3	**669**
South Korea	61	3	280	110	129	17	22	1	4	**627**
U.S.A.	231	1	244	5	7	1	24	-	28	**541**
England	109	1	137	13	2	3	51	2	10	**328**
Iran	49	53	143	13	32	9	10	-	12	**321**
Japan	97	-	49	-	11	-	8	3	7	**175**
Hong Kong	46	-	67	6	34	-	8	2	8	**171**
Pakistan	40	13	112	3	-	-	-	-	-	**168**
Mexico	82	16	47	-	2	-	-	1	10	**138**
Russia	24	7	98	2	1	-	-	-	1	**133**
Germany	32	-	61	4	1	11	5	-	1	**115**
Indonesia	16	19	57	7	-	-	-	-	2	**101**
Australia	38	-	54	2	-	-	4	1	1	**100**
Romania	8	-	77	-	-	-	-	1	6	**92**
Singapore	10	1	52	1	14	-	1	-	1	**80**
Afghanistan	3	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**79**
South Africa	14	-	56	1	-	-	-	-	2	**73**
Others	489	289	778	15	21	6	44	24	73	**1,739**
Total	**2,599**	**530**	**6,474**	**278**	**1,194**	**72**	**218**	**328**	**217**	**11,910**

Important Note: Due to the changes in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

Source: BC STATS,
Date: Oct, 2005

Data Provided By: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

GLOSSARY

Business Immigrants-Immigrants in the Entrepreneur, Investor, or Self-employed Class.

Economic Immigrants-Immigrants admitted under the Skilled Worker Class, Live-In Caregiver Program, and in the business classes.

Entrepreneur Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish or purchase a substantial interest in a business in Canada creating or maintaining employment for more than one Canadian citizen.

Family Class-Includes spouses, fiancés, dependent children, and parents or grandparents sponsored by a Canadian citizen.

Investor Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) with a proven track record and substantial net worth who are willing to make a large investment for at least three years in specified activities that will contribute to the creation or continuation of employment opportunities in Canada.

Landed Immigrants-Immigrants who are granted permanent resident status in Canada, and who have actually entered Canada.

Other Classes-Include immigrants in the Retired Class (no longer exist), Deferred Removal Order Class, permit holders applying for permanent residence in Canada, and persons admitted under humanitarian/compassionate grounds, as well as persons admitted under certain public policy related to the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act.

Provincial/Territorial Nominees-persons who are selected and nominated by the provincial or territorial governments as immigrants. They are mainly skilled workers admitted to fill critical labour shortage in the province/territories.

Refugees-persons who meet the definition specified by the United Nation Refugee Convention. These include both government and privately sponsored refugees, Asylum refugees, and dependants abroad of refugees

Self Employed Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish a business in Canada that will employ him/herself, and will make a significant contribution to the economy.

For further information on the specific class of immigrants described here, please visit the Citizenship and Immigration Canada website at www.cic.gc.ca

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

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December, 2005
Issue: 05-3

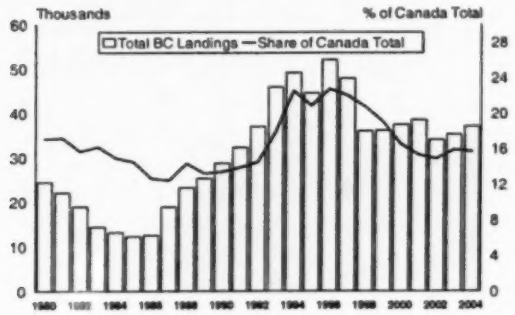
Immigration Highlights ◆ Third Quarter 2005

B.C. and Canada immigrant landings remain strong during the third quarter of 2005 . . .

Total immigrant landings in B.C. during the third quarter of 2005 were 12,212 persons. This was an increase of 17.9 per cent from the 10,362 persons who arrived during the third quarter of 2004. B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigrants also jumped from 15.8% to 16.1% between the two periods.

Total landings for Canada also increased by 15.6 per cent, from 65,577 persons recorded in the third quarter of last year to 75,820 this year. During this quarter, B.C. was the third most popular destination for immigrants. Ontario received the greatest number of immigrants at 40,490 followed by Quebec with 13,290 immigrants.

B.C. Immigration and Share of Canada Total

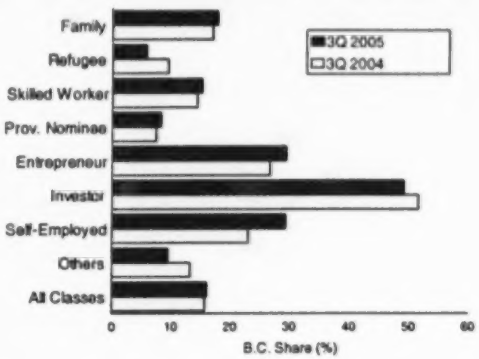


Skilled workers and sponsored family members formed the majority of immigrants . . .

Family reunification and filling labour market needs have always been major themes in Canadian immigration policy. As a result, immigrants admitted under the Family and Skilled Worker classes have dominated the other classes of immigrants to Canada and British Columbia. Of all landings to B.C. during the third quarter of 2005, 49.8% were in the Skilled Worker Class and 24.0% were in the Family Class. The number of immigrants admitted under the skilled worker classes and the family classes showed increases when compared to the same quarter of last year.

B.C. is the favoured destination for business immigrants . . .

B.C. Share of Immigrants to Canada By Class



B.C. tends to receive a relatively higher share of the business immigrants to Canada. B.C. attracted 29.4% of all entrepreneur immigrants, 49.2% of all investor immigrants, and 29.3% of all self-employed immigrants who arrived in Canada during this period. As usual, B.C. received more investor immigrants than any other province in the third quarter of 2005. Business immigrants represented 16.8% of all landings to B.C. during the third quarter of 2005.

Important - Please Note
Due to the changes in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

B.C. receives a relatively lower number of refugee immigrants . . .

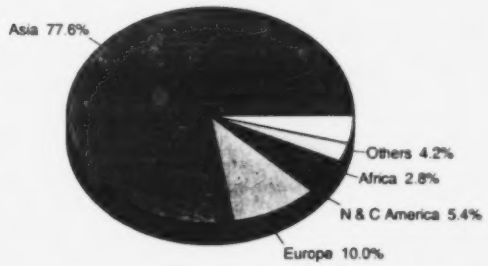
Compared to other provinces, B.C. receives a much lower share of refugee immigrants. During this quarter, B.C. received a total of 535 refugees. This represents 5.8% of the total for Canada, which is a disproportionally lower share when compared to the overall immigrant share of 16.1%. Ontario and Quebec received the most refugee immigrants admitted to Canada. The majority of refugees arrived from China, Colombia, Afghanistan, Pakistan and some other Middle-Eastern and African countries.

Asia is still the leading source . . .

Asian immigrants represented 77.6% of all landings in B.C. During the third quarter of 2005, seven of the top ten source countries of immigrants to B.C. were all in Asia. Mainland China, the leading source of immigrants, accounted for more than 30% of all immigrants to B.C. in this quarter. China is still the single most important source of investor immigrants. A majority of immigrants from the rest of the top-ranking source countries were in the Family Class.

B.C. Immigrants by Source

Third Quarter 2005



Most immigrants settled in the Greater Vancouver Area . . .

Three out of four immigrants who landed in B.C. during the third quarter of 2005 reported an intended destination within the Greater Vancouver area. A relatively higher proportion of immigrants from non-Asian countries settled outside the Greater Vancouver area.

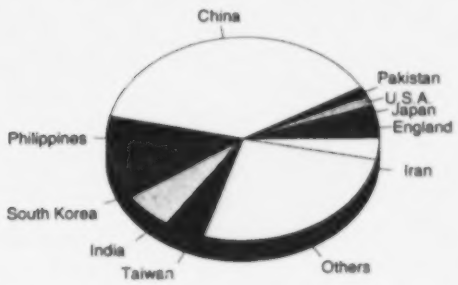
Previously Released Feature Articles

Oct 2005	*Education Level of Recent Immigrants*
June 2005	*Immigrant s to B.C. Under the Provincial Nominee Program*
March 2005	*European Immigrants to B.C.*
Dec 2004	*A Summary of the Federal Immigration Plan for 2005*
Sep 2004	*2001 Residence of Recent Immigrants*
June 2004	*Business Immigrants to British Columbia*
Mar 2004	*Immigrants from India and China*
Dec 2003	*Twenty Years of Female Immigrants to B.C.*
Sep 2003	*Non-Permanent Residents & Citizenship*
Jun 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants (Part 2)*
Mar 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants*
Jan 2003	*Mother Tongue and Home Language*
Sep 2002	*English Language Ability of Recent Immigrants*
Jun 2002	*Immigrants as a Source of Labour Supply*
Feb 2002	*Refugee Immigrants to British Columbia*
Dec 2001	*Federal Immigration Plan for 2002*
Sep 2001	*Immigrants from South Korea*
Jun 2001	*Immigrants from India*
Feb 2001	*Welfare Benefits and Recent B.C. Immigrants (IMDB Series)*
Dec 2000	*Mother Tongue of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*

Skilled worker immigrants are those who are selected primarily based on their skills, education and occupational experiences. Skilled worker immigrants, along with some immigrants admitted under the Provincial Nominee Program, are admitted to Canada mainly for the purpose of filling the domestic shortage of skilled labour. (see the June 2005 Special Feature for a discussion of the Provincial Nominee Program). Apart from the other requirements, skilled worker immigrants must possess a high degree of English or French language proficiency so they can quickly integrate into the Canadian economy and establish themselves successfully as permanent residents in Canada.

Over the five-year period between 2000 and 2004, skilled workers accounted for 48.1 per cent of all immigrants who landed in British Columbia. This represented 87,646 immigrants, with 36,497 being the principal applicants, and the rest being accompanying dependents such as children or spouses. Since it is the principal applicants whose skills were assessed during the admission process, the rest of this article relates only to the principal applicants of immigrants in the skilled work class who landed during 2000–2004.

B.C. Skilled Worker Immigrants By Top 10 Sources
Landed 2000-2004 Principal Applicants Only

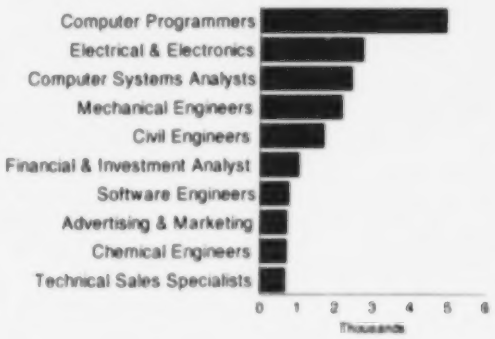


B.C. attracted 14.2 per cent of all skilled workers to Canada during the study period, slightly less than the 15.6 per cent share of the overall landings during the period. Ontario and Quebec were the biggest recipients with each attracting 56.7 and 16.4 per cent of all skilled workers, respectively. The total number of skilled workers who landed in Canada during the five-year period was 257,251 persons.

Skilled workers are generally younger and are more likely to possess post secondary education when compared to immigrants in other classes. Also, male skilled worker immigrants out number their female counterparts by 2.3 to one. A majority of the skilled workers were in the 25–45 age group at the time of landing. Of all skilled workers who landed between 2000 and 2004, 57.1 per cent possessed a bachelor degree and another 30.2 per cent had some form of a post-graduate education. These education levels were much higher than the rest of B.C. immigrants, who averaged 17.1 per cent with a bachelor degree, and 5.4 per cent with post-graduate studies.

Approximately half of the B.C. skilled worker immigrants were clustered in ten occupation groups. A majority of these professions were computer related, followed by engineering, finance, marketing and sales. During the five-year period, B.C. skilled worker immigrants were distributed among a total of 539 different occupational groups, although many of these occupation groups were represented by only one or a few immigrants.

B.C. Skilled Worker Immigrants by Top 10 Occupations
Landed 2000-2004 Principal Applicants Only



In addition to skilled worker immigrants, foreign workers on temporary work permits could also be used to effectively fill short-term labour market demands. During 2005 (up to Dec 18), a total of 19,225 persons had entered B.C. on temporary work visas. A majority of these are care-givers, nannies, farm workers and university professors. Some of these temporary workers may eventually become Canadian landed immigrants.

B.C. Immigration by Area of Last Permanent Residence
July to September, 2005
Total Landings: 12,212 Persons

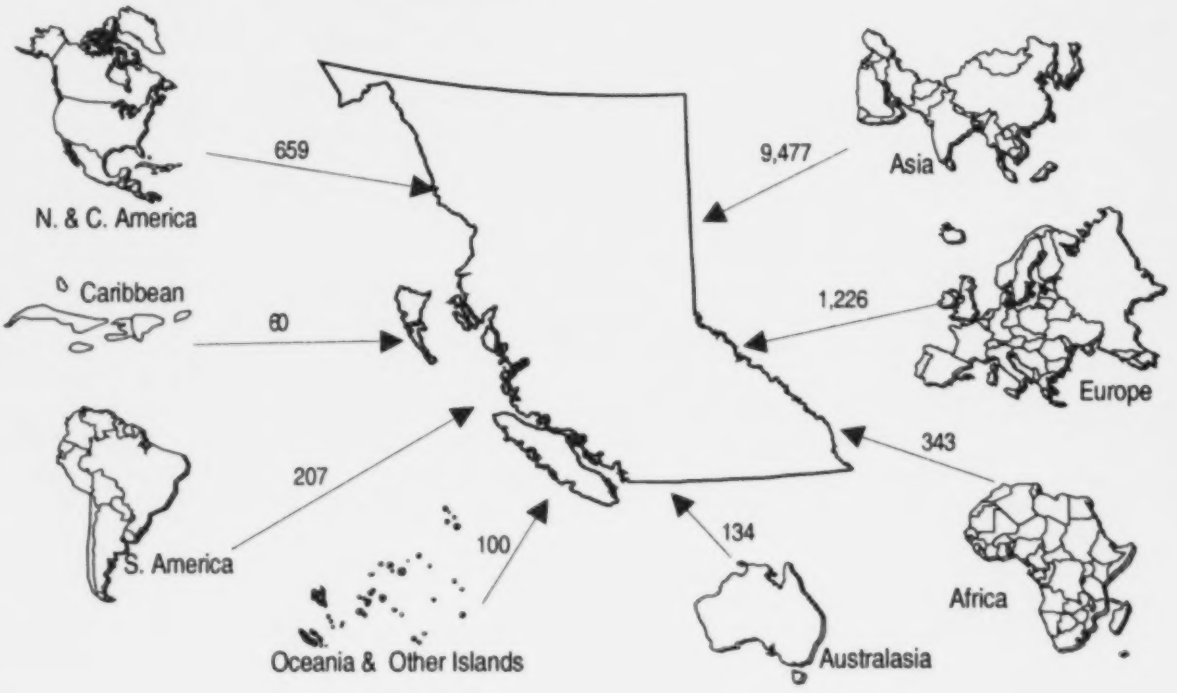


Table 1: Immigrant Landings to B.C. and Canada - July to Septemer, 2005

SOURCE	Vancouver Area	Rest of B.C. *	Total B.C.	Canada	B.C. as a % of Canada
Europe	802	424	1,226	11,641	10.5%
Africa	251	92	343	7,209	4.8%
Asia	6,465	3,012	9,477	46,617	20.3%
China-Mainland	2,629	1,103	3,732	11,149	33.5%
India	710	779	1,489	9,129	16.3%
Taiwan	475	189	664	906	73.3%
Hong Kong	134	71	205	525	39.0%
Australasia	88	46	134	418	32.1%
N & C America	388	271	659	3,557	18.5%
U.S.A.	245	238	483	2,499	19.3%
Caribbean	32	28	60	1,909	3.1%
South America	144	63	207	4,016	5.2%
Oceania	50	50	100	307	32.6%
Not Stated	3	3	6	146	4.1%
All Areas	**8,223**	**3,989**	**12,212**	**75,820**	**16.1%**

** "Rest of B.C." also includes immigrants with unknown destination. Many might have been destined for Vancouver Area.*

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *Dec, 2005*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Table 2: Immigrant Landings by Class

- British Columbia -

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed		
1991	12,751	3,257	8,330	-	-	2,914	2,788	330	1,959	32,329
1992	15,149	2,993	7,277	-	-	3,970	4,530	480	2,605	37,004
1993	18,459	1,490	10,445	-	192	4,073	6,868	675	3,735	45,937
1994	17,518	1,544	14,149	-	867	4,177	6,292	744	3,819	49,110
1995	15,311	1,870	18,439	-	1,176	3,508	3,038	956	278	44,576
1996	14,289	2,275	24,184	-	1,160	4,235	3,449	1,564	877	52,033
1997	12,916	1,996	24,734	-	874	3,335	2,257	1,250	482	47,844
1998	11,083	2,041	17,002	-	1,275	1,917	1,606	746	306	35,976
1999	10,994	1,896	17,731	11	1,339	1,866	1,519	659	111	36,126
2000	10,979	2,573	18,936	13	1,070	1,772	1,387	635	68	37,433
2001	11,819	2,199	19,765	24	880	1,616	1,691	444	27	38,465
2002	11,407	2,111	15,615	206	504	1,193	1,952	526	543	34,057
2003	11,578	1,827	16,240	441	758	917	1,759	335	1,384	35,239
2004	10,869	2,367	17,090	598	1,083	690	3,221	246	856	37,020
2004/1	2,935	487	3,850	178	417	147	579	70	300	8,963
2004/2	3,296	818	4,550	154	321	140	570	55	251	10,155
2004/3	2,621	695	5,032	134	195	240	1,217	74	154	10,362
2005/1	2,209	474	5,521	211	247	180	1,420	80	162	10,504
2005/2	2,602	534	6,566	228	328	282	1,341	72	217	12,170
2005/3	2,925	535	6,085	219	246	253	1,699	101	149	12,212

- Canada -

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed		
1991	87,945	54,057	69,323	-	-	9,966	5,252	1,958	4,247	232,748
1992	101,121	52,349	67,418	-	-	15,874	9,695	2,820	5,543	254,820
1993	112,678	30,629	69,929	-	3,014	16,706	12,625	3,391	7,751	256,723
1994	94,193	20,437	69,909	-	4,976	14,192	10,481	2,744	7,455	224,387
1995	77,384	28,086	81,731	-	5,457	11,431	5,164	2,854	761	212,868
1996	68,358	28,477	97,908	233	4,759	11,910	6,176	4,376	3,865	226,062
1997	59,977	24,306	105,650	47	2,730	10,404	5,595	3,927	3,400	216,036
1998	50,897	22,841	81,267	-	2,868	6,618	4,534	2,625	2,547	174,197
1999	55,279	24,398	92,502	477	3,261	6,154	4,265	2,599	1,031	189,966
2000	60,612	30,092	118,596	1,252	2,783	6,184	4,951	2,530	460	227,460
2001	66,806	27,918	137,222	1,275	2,625	6,091	6,339	2,157	205	250,638
2002	62,311	25,118	122,746	2,127	1,985	4,480	4,638	1,908	3,725	229,038
2003	65,124	25,984	105,233	4,418	3,304	2,982	3,695	1,424	9,188	221,352
2004	62,251	32,685	113,444	6,248	4,292	2,474	6,100	1,190	7,142	235,826
2004/1	15,552	9,302	23,487	1,229	1,380	535	998	321	2,107	54,911
2004/2	18,809	10,194	31,265	1,754	1,276	465	1,196	326	1,957	67,242
2004/3	15,297	7,393	34,887	1,792	959	899	2,360	321	1,669	65,577
2005/1	12,277	8,578	28,403	1,592	981	599	2,308	228	1,470	56,436
2005/2	14,778	9,461	41,175	2,311	1,344	855	2,362	291	1,890	74,467
2005/3	16,463	9,286	40,165	2,627	1,078	861	3,451	345	1,544	75,820

British Columbia as a Percent of Canada

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed		
1991	14.5%	6.0%	12.0%	-	-	29.2%	53.1%	16.9%	46.1%	13.9%
1992	15.0%	5.7%	10.8%	-	-	25.0%	46.7%	17.0%	47.0%	14.5%
1993	16.4%	4.9%	14.9%	-	6.4%	24.4%	54.4%	19.9%	48.2%	17.9%
1994	18.6%	7.6%	20.2%	-	17.4%	29.4%	60.0%	27.1%	51.2%	21.9%
1995	19.8%	6.7%	22.6%	-	21.6%	30.7%	58.8%	33.5%	36.5%	20.9%
1996	20.9%	8.0%	24.7%	0.0%	24.4%	35.6%	55.8%	35.7%	22.7%	23.0%
1997	21.5%	8.2%	23.4%	0.0%	32.0%	32.1%	40.3%	31.8%	14.2%	22.1%
1998	21.8%	8.9%	20.9%	-	44.5%	29.0%	35.4%	28.4%	12.0%	20.7%
1999	19.9%	7.8%	19.2%	2.3%	41.1%	30.3%	35.6%	25.4%	10.8%	19.0%
2000	18.1%	8.6%	16.0%	1.0%	38.4%	28.7%	28.0%	25.1%	14.8%	16.5%
2001	17.7%	7.9%	14.4%	1.9%	33.5%	26.5%	26.7%	20.6%	13.2%	15.3%
2002	18.3%	8.4%	12.7%	9.7%	25.4%	26.6%	42.1%	27.6%	14.6%	14.9%
2003	17.8%	7.0%	15.4%	10.0%	22.9%	30.8%	47.6%	23.5%	15.1%	15.9%
2004	17.5%	7.2%	15.1%	9.6%	25.2%	27.9%	52.8%	20.7%	12.0%	15.7%
2004/1	18.9%	5.2%	16.4%	14.5%	30.2%	27.5%	58.0%	21.8%	14.2%	16.3%
2004/2	17.5%	8.0%	14.6%	8.8%	25.2%	30.1%	47.7%	16.9%	12.8%	15.1%
2004/3	17.1%	9.4%	14.4%	7.5%	20.3%	26.7%	51.6%	23.1%	9.2%	15.8%
2005/1	18.0%	5.5%	19.4%	13.3%	25.2%	30.1%	61.5%	35.1%	11.0%	18.6%
2005/2	17.6%	5.6%	15.9%	9.9%	24.4%	33.0%	56.8%	24.7%	11.5%	16.3%
2005/3	17.8%	5.8%	15.2%	8.3%	22.8%	29.4%	49.2%	29.3%	9.7%	16.1%

Important Note: Due to the changes in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

Source: BC STATS,
Date: Dec. 2005

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Immigration by Destination by Class
July - September,2005

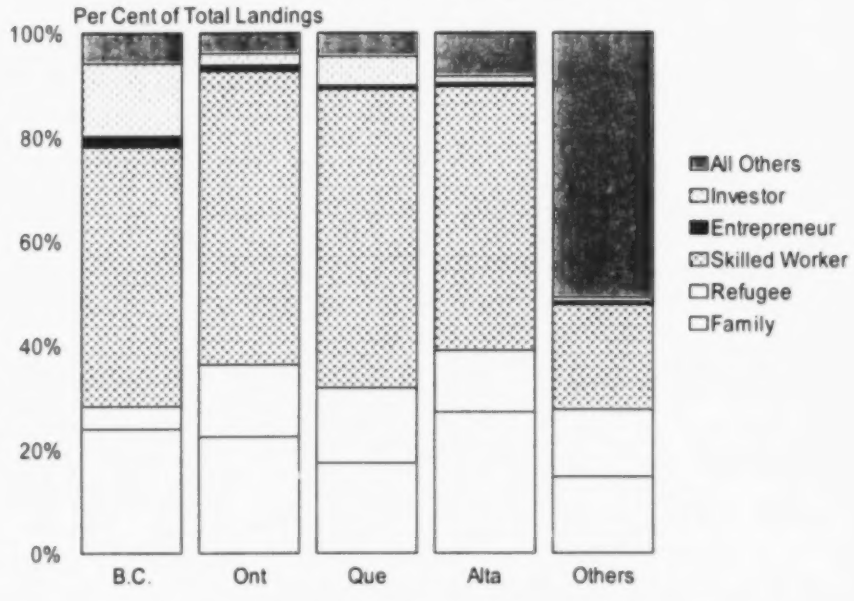


Table 3: Immigrant Landings by Province by Class

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed		
2004										
NFLD	93	124	166	171	1	0	0	0	24	579
P.E.I.	52	72	33	141	1	3	1	4	3	310
N.S.	518	199	746	64	3	93	81	12	54	1,770
N.B.	237	174	176	161	8	2	0	2	35	795
Que	8,629	7,382	24,657	36	382	334	1,043	216	1,566	44,245
Ont	35,003	18,340	62,102	280	1,861	1,252	1,636	477	4,148	125,099
Man	1,116	1,252	836	4,048	46	10	1	58	59	7,426
Sask	455	560	499	323	54	3	4	0	44	1,942
Alta	5,184	2,210	7,097	426	843	87	113	173	341	16,474
B.C.	10,869	2,367	17,090	598	1,083	690	3,221	246	856	37,020
Territories	90	5	32	0	10	0	0	2	12	151
Not Stated	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Canada	**62,251**	**32,685**	**113,444**	**6,248**	**4,292**	**2,474**	**6,100**	**1,190**	**7,142**	**235,826**
2005 Third Quarter										
NFLD	19	19	44	22	1	0	0	0	8	113
P.E.I.	12	23	15	57	0	0	0	0	0	107
N.S.	123	58	295	124	1	26	29	3	8	667
N.B.	67	44	84	156	1	0	1	0	7	360
Que	2,313	1,923	7,620	10	135	94	741	63	391	13,290
Ont	9,097	5,618	22,817	122	492	453	904	112	875	40,490
Man	290	280	278	1,581	23	0	4	34	15	2,505
Sask	109	126	135	165	8	0	0	0	7	550
Alta	1,484	645	2,765	169	170	35	72	32	84	5,456
B.C.	2,925	535	6,085	219	246	253	1,699	101	149	12,212
Territories	23	1	18	2	1	0	0	0	0	45
Not Stated	1	14	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	25
Canada	**16,463**	**9,286**	**40,165**	**2,627**	**1,078**	**861**	**3,451**	**345**	**1,544**	**75,820**

Important Note: Due to the changes in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *Dec, 2005*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

B.C. Immigration by Top 10 Source by Class
July to September 2005

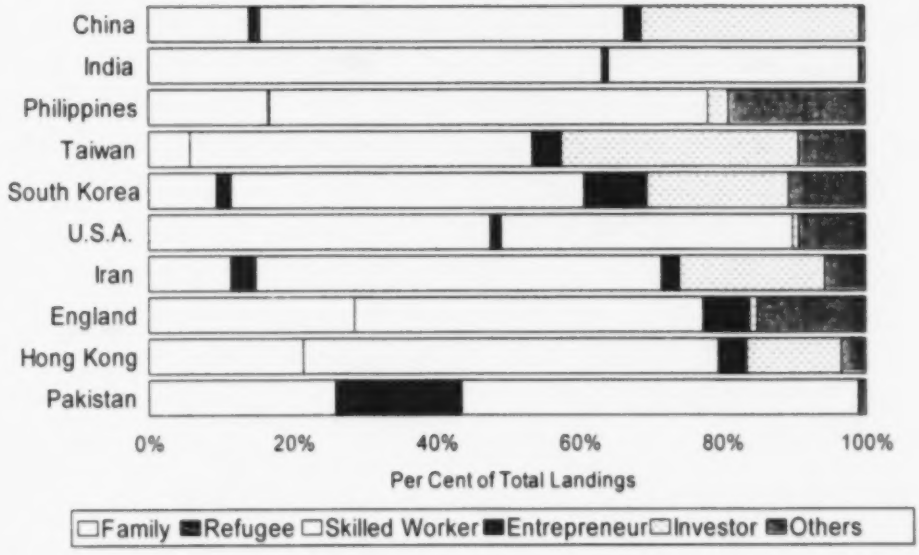


Table 4: B.C. Immigrant Landings by Source By Class, July - September, 2005

			Economic Classes							
	Family	Refugee	Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed	Other Classes	Grand Total
World Area										
Europe	306	38	700	81	18	40	7	13	23	**1,226**
Africa	48	134	140	6	-	2	8	-	5	**343**
Asia	2,113	253	4,770	93	224	200	1,667	86	71	**9,477**
Australasia	46	-	77	10	-	-	-	-	1	**134**
N&C America	280	34	254	22	-	5	17	2	45	**659**
Caribbean	30	12	12	4	-	-	-	-	2	**60**
S. America	58	55	82	3	4	4	-	-	1	**207**
Oceania & Isl.	41	7	49	-	-	2	-	-	1	**100**
Not Stated	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6**
Top 20 Source Countries										
China	521	54	1,904	9	1	88	1,138	9	8	**3,732**
India	942	13	522	1	2	1	-	-	8	**1,489**
Philippines	203	2	750	2	217	-	35	-	14	**1,223**
Taiwan	38	-	317	14	-	27	220	46	2	**664**
South Korea	58	12	304	42	-	54	122	16	8	**616**
U.S.A.	230	7	197	19	-	-	4	2	24	**483**
Iran	50	15	249	4	-	11	89	9	12	**439**
England	110	-	187	54	-	25	4	2	2	**384**
Hong Kong	44	-	119	2	-	8	27	2	3	**205**
Pakistan	52	35	111	-	-	-	-	-	2	**200**
Russia	22	6	103	2	1	-	-	-	5	**139**
Japan	55	1	47	6	1	-	7	-	2	**119**
Mexico	26	6	49	3	-	5	13	-	4	**106**
Germany	35	-	40	3	-	7	3	4	3	**95**
Colombia	18	50	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	**87**
Romania	14	4	63	-	-	-	-	-	1	**82**
Australia	34	-	46	2	-	-	-	-	-	**82**
South Africa	11	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	**81**
United Arab Emirates	6	-	58	4	-	7	4	-	-	**79**
Sri Lanka	10	18	38	-	-	-	-	-	7	**73**
Others	446	312	892	52	24	20	33	11	44	**1,834**
Total	**2,925**	**535**	**6,085**	**219**	**246**	**253**	**1,699**	**101**	**149**	**12,212**

Important Note: Due to the changes in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

Source: BC STATS,
Date: Dec, 2005

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

GLOSSARY

Business Immigrants-Immigrants in the Entrepreneur, Investor, or Self-employed Class.

Economic Immigrants-Immigrants admitted under the Skilled Worker Class, Live-In Caregiver Program, and in the business classes.

Entrepreneur Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish or purchase a substantial interest in a business in Canada creating or maintaining employment for more than one Canadian citizen.

Family Class-Includes spouses, fiancés, dependent children, and parents or grandparents sponsored by a Canadian citizen.

Investor Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) with a proven track record and substantial net worth who are willing to make a large investment for at least three years in specified activities that will contribute to the creation or continuation of employment opportunities in Canada.

Landed Immigrants-Immigrants who are granted permanent resident status in Canada, and who have actually entered Canada.

Other Classes-Include immigrants in the Retired Class (no longer exist), Deferred Removal Order Class, permit holders applying for permanent residence in Canada, and persons admitted under humanitarian/compassionate grounds, as well as persons admitted under certain public policy related to the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act.

Provincial/Territorial Nominees-persons who are selected and nominated by the provincial or territorial governments as immigrants. They are mainly skilled workers admitted to fill critical labour shortage in the province/territories.

Refugees-persons who meet the definition specified by the United Nation Refugee Convention. These include both government and privately sponsored refugees, Asylum refugees, and dependants abroad of refugees

Self Employed Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish a business in Canada that will employ him/herself, and will make a significant contribution to the economy.

For further information on the specific class of immigrants described here, please visit the Citizenship and Immigration Canada website at www.cic.gc.ca

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

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March, 2005
Issue: 05-4

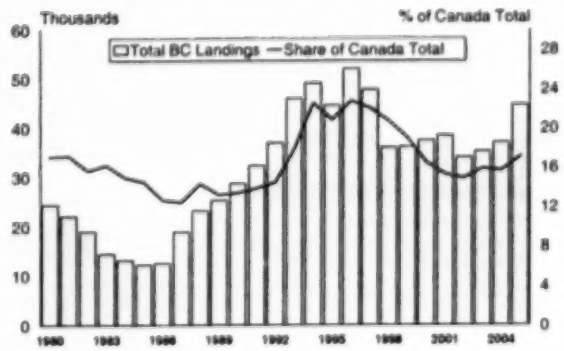
Immigration Highlights ◆ Fourth Quarter 2005

B.C. and Canada immigrant landings increased in 2005 . . .

Total immigrant landings in B.C. during the fourth quarter of 2005 were 9,611 persons. This was an increase of 27.4 per cent from the 7,542 persons who arrived during the fourth quarter of 2004. B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigrants also jumped from 15.7% to 17.4% between the two periods.

Total landings for Canada also increased by 15.0 per cent, from 48,093 persons recorded in the fourth quarter of last year to 55,298 this year. B.C. replaced Quebec as the second most popular destination for immigrants to Canada during this quarter. Ontario received the greatest number of immigrants at 30,194 immigrants and Quebec received 8,504 immigrants.

B.C. Immigration and Share of Canada Total

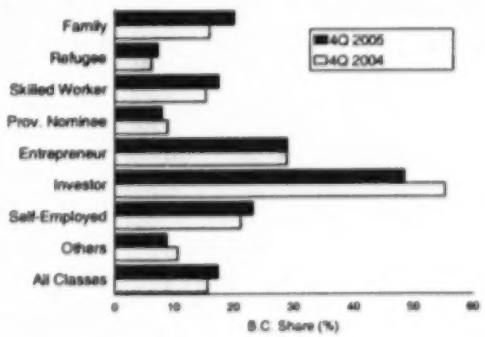


Skilled workers and sponsored family members formed the majority of immigrants . . .

Family reunification and filling labour market needs have always been major themes in Canadian immigration policy. As a result, immigrants admitted under the Family and Skilled Worker classes have dominated the other classes of immigrants to Canada and British Columbia. Of all landings to B.C. during the fourth quarter of 2005, 37.2% were in the Skilled Worker Class and 41.3% were in the Family Class. During this quarter, B.C. received more family immigrants than skilled work immigrants, a situation that has not been observed for many years.

Important—Please note
Due to a revision in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

B.C. Share of Immigrants to Canada By Class



B.C. is the favoured destination for business immigrants . . .

B.C. tends to receive a relatively higher share of the business immigrants to Canada. B.C. attracted 28.9% of all entrepreneur immigrants, 48.5% of all investor immigrants, and 23.3% of all self-employed immigrants who arrived in Canada during this period. As usual, B.C. received more investor immigrants than any other province in the fourth quarter of 2005. Business immigrants represented 9.4% of all landings to B.C. during the fourth quarter of 2005.

B.C. receives a relatively lower number of refugee immigrants . . .

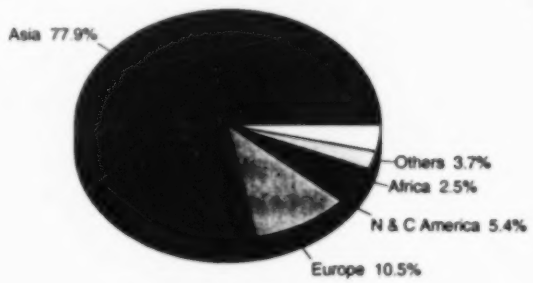
Compared to other provinces, B.C. receives a much lower share of refugee immigrants. During this quarter, B.C. received a total of 614 refugees. This represents 7.3% of the total for Canada, which is a disproportionately lower share when compared to the overall immigrant share of 17.4%. Ontario and Quebec received the most refugee immigrants admitted to Canada. The majority of refugees arrived from Afghanistan, China, Colombia, Iran, Vietnam and other Middle-Eastern and African countries.

Asia is still the leading source . . .

Asian immigrants represented 78.0% of all landings in B.C. During the fourth quarter of 2005, eight of the top ten source countries of immigrants to B.C. were all in Asia. Mainland China, the leading source of immigrants, accounted for more than 26.0% of all immigrants to B.C. in this quarter. China is still the single most important source of investor immigrants. A majority of immigrants from the rest of the top-ranking source countries were in the Family Class or Skilled Worker Class.

B.C. Immigrants by Source

Fourth Quarter 2005



Most immigrants settled in the Greater Vancouver Area . . .

Nearly three out of four immigrants who landed in B.C. during the fourth quarter of 2005 reported an intended destination within the Greater Vancouver area. Most Asian Immigrants chose to settle in the Greater Vancouver area and a relatively higher proportion of immigrants from non-Asian countries settled outside the Vancouver area.

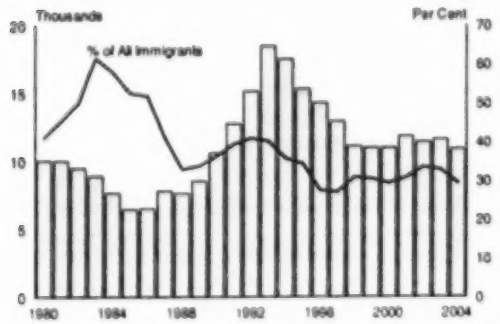
Previously Released Feature Articles

Dec 2005	*Skilled Work Immigrants to British Columbia*
Oct 2005	*Education Level of Recent Immigrants*
June 2005	*Immigrant s to B.C. Under the Provincial Nominee Program*
Mar 2005	*European Immigrants to B.C.*
Dec 2004	*A Summary of the Federal Immigration Plan for 2005*
Sep 2004	*2001 Residence of Recent Immigrants*
June 2004	*Business Immigrants to British Columbia*
Mar 2004	*Immigrants from India and China*
Dec 2003	*Twenty Years of Female Immigrants to B.C.*
Sep 2003	*Non-Permanent Residents & Citizenship*
Jun 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants (Part 2)*
Mar 2003	*Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants*
Jan 2003	*Mother Tongue and Home Language*
Sep 2002	*English Language Ability of Recent Immigrants*
Jun 2002	*Immigrants as a Source of Labour Supply*
Feb 2002	*Refugee Immigrants to British Columbia*
Dec 2001	*Federal Immigration Plan for 2002*
Sep 2001	*Immigrants from South Korea*
Jun 2001	*Immigrants from India*

Family Reunification has always been a main theme in Canada's immigration policies. Immigrants in the family classes are major components in the overall immigrant landings in British Columbia and Canada. Family immigrants are those who are admitted due to the existence of direct family members in Canada. Family immigrants generally include parents, grandparents, sons and daughters, spouse and fiancé, and their accompanying dependent children.

In recent years, family immigrants represented about 30 per cent of all immigrants arriving in the province each year. The total number of family immigrants who came to the province has averaged around 10,000 persons per year over the last five years. While the number of family immigrants to B.C. seems to have peaked during the early nineties, the proportion of family immigrants to total landings has been declining since the mid eighties. This was mainly a result of more immigrants being admitted under the skilled workers and business classes. Similar observations can also made for family immigrants who landed elsewhere in Canada. The total number of family immigrants to Canada has averaged around 60,000 persons annually over the past five years.

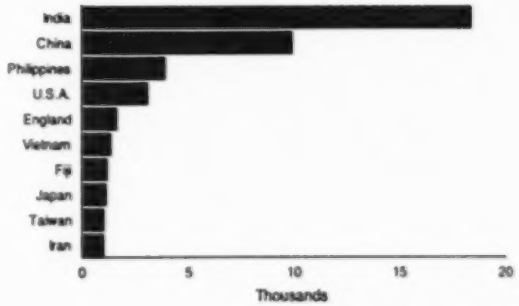
Family Immigrants to British Columbia



India has always been the top source of family immigrants to the province. Over the past five years (2000-2004), one-third of family immigrants who landed in B.C. were from India. China has consistently been the second top source of family immigrants, followed by the Philippines, United States and England. Also, a high number of family immigrants came from Hong Kong during the few years before 1997, but the numbers have declined sharply in recent years.

Top 10 Source of Family Immigrants

Landed in B.C. Between 2000 and 2004



Since a high percentage of family immigrants are spouses/fiancé or parents/grandparents, almost half of the family immigrants landed in the period 2000-2004 were between 20 to 34 years old, and about 28 per cent were 50 years or older. Also, females represented about 60 per cent of all recent family immigrants to the province.

Unlike independent and business immigrants, who are selected based on their skills and economic contribution to the Canada, family immigrants are admitted mainly for family reunification purposes. Hence, family immigrants tended to have lower education attainment when compared to other immigrants. A relatively higher proportion of family immigrants aged 20 or older arrived in the province with only secondary or lower education (44.2% family vs. 15.5% others). Also, a relatively lower proportion of family immigrants had achieved a bachelor or higher university degree prior to immigrating to B.C. (25.1% family vs. 60.4% others)

Similarly, English language ability of recent family immigrants was slightly below that of the overall immigrants as a relatively large number of them were from non-English speaking countries, such as India and China. The proportion of family immigrants who arrived in B.C. with no English language ability during the last two decades was about 57 per cent.

B.C. Immigration by Area of Last Permanent Residence
October to December, 2005
Total Landings: 9,611 Persons

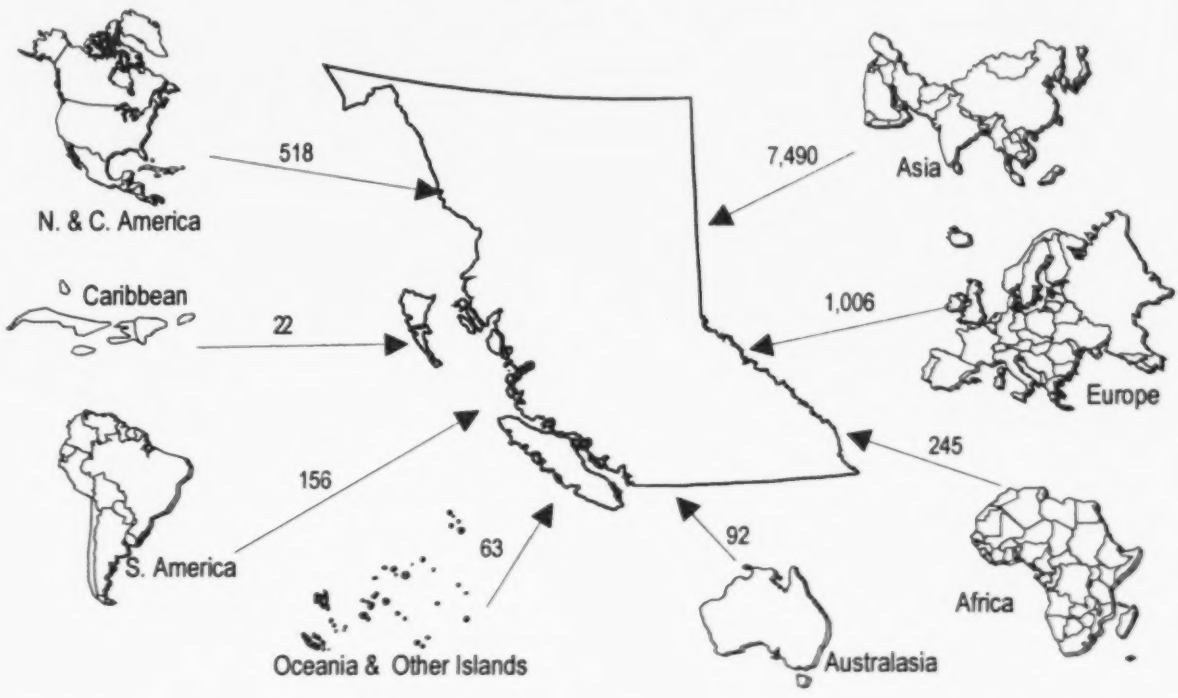


Table 1: Immigrant Landings to B.C. and Canada - October to December, 2005

SOURCE	Vancouver Area	Rest of B.C. *	Total B.C.	Canada	B.C. as a % of Canada
Europe	691	315	1,006	8,321	12.1%
Africa	187	58	245	5,122	4.8%
Asia	5,460	2,030	7,490	33,940	22.1%
China-Mainland	2,065	438	2,503	8,582	29.2%
India	1,085	961	2,046	8,201	24.9%
Taiwan	231	52	283	404	70.0%
Hong Kong	89	28	117	332	35.2%
Australasia	52	40	92	303	30.4%
N & C America	343	175	518	2,744	18.9%
U.S.A.	251	154	405	1,960	20.7%
Caribbean	11	11	22	1,501	1.5%
South America	131	25	156	2,990	5.2%
Oceania	20	43	63	182	34.6%
Not Stated	17	2	19	195	9.7%
All Areas	**6,912**	**2,699**	**9,611**	**55,298**	**17.4%**

** "Rest of B.C." also includes immigrants with unknown destination. Many might have been destined for Vancouver Area.*

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *March, 2006*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Table 2: Immigrant Landings by Class

- British Columbia -

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self-Employed		
1991	12,751	3,257	8,330	-	-	2,914	2,788	330	1,959	32,329
1992	15,149	2,993	7,277	-	-	3,970	4,530	480	2,605	37,004
1993	18,459	1,490	10,445	-	192	4,073	6,868	675	3,735	45,937
1994	17,518	1,544	14,149	-	867	4,177	6,292	744	3,819	49,110
1995	15,311	1,870	18,439	-	1,176	3,508	3,038	956	278	44,576
1996	14,289	2,275	24,184	-	1,160	4,235	3,449	1,564	877	52,033
1997	12,916	1,996	24,734	-	874	3,335	2,257	1,250	482	47,844
1998	11,083	2,041	17,002	-	1,275	1,917	1,606	746	306	35,976
1999	10,994	1,896	17,731	11	1,339	1,866	1,519	659	111	36,126
2000	10,979	2,573	18,936	13	1,070	1,772	1,387	635	68	37,433
2001	11,819	2,199	19,765	24	880	1,616	1,691	444	27	38,465
2002	11,407	2,111	15,615	206	504	1,193	1,952	526	543	34,057
2003	11,578	1,827	16,240	441	758	917	1,759	335	1,384	35,239
2004	10,869	2,367	17,090	598	1,083	690	3,221	246	856	37,020
2005	11,713	2,153	21,841	788	1,082	871	5,304	289	693	44,734
2004/4	2,017	367	3,657	132	150	166	855	47	151	7,542
2005/4	3,968	614	3,576	121	261	154	716	35	166	9,611

- Canada -

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self-Employed		
1991	87,945	54,057	69,323	-	-	9,966	5,252	1,958	4,247	232,748
1992	101,121	52,349	67,418	-	-	15,874	9,695	2,820	5,543	254,820
1993	112,678	30,629	69,929	-	3,014	16,706	12,625	3,391	7,751	256,723
1994	94,193	20,437	69,909	-	4,976	14,192	10,481	2,744	7,455	224,387
1995	77,384	28,086	81,731	-	5,457	11,431	5,164	2,854	761	212,868
1996	68,358	28,477	97,908	233	4,759	11,910	6,176	4,376	3,865	226,062
1997	59,977	24,306	105,650	47	2,730	10,404	5,595	3,927	3,400	216,036
1998	50,897	22,841	81,267	-	2,868	6,618	4,534	2,625	2,547	174,197
1999	55,279	24,398	92,502	477	3,261	6,154	4,265	2,599	1,031	189,966
2000	60,612	30,092	118,596	1,252	2,783	6,184	4,951	2,530	460	227,460
2001	66,806	27,918	137,222	1,275	2,625	6,091	6,339	2,157	205	250,638
2002	62,311	25,118	122,746	2,127	1,985	4,480	4,638	1,908	3,725	229,038
2003	65,124	25,984	105,233	4,418	3,304	2,982	3,695	1,424	9,188	221,352
2004	62,251	32,685	113,444	6,248	4,292	2,474	6,100	1,190	7,142	235,826
2005	63,311	35,757	130,225	8,045	4,551	2,848	9,603	1,014	6,803	262,157
2004/4	12,592	5,798	23,800	1,473	677	575	1,545	222	1,411	48,093
2005/4	19,763	8,386	20,431	1,513	1,148	533	1,477	150	1,897	55,298

British Columbia as a Percent of Canada

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self-Employed		
1991	14.5%	6.0%	12.0%	-	-	29.2%	53.1%	16.9%	46.1%	13.9%
1992	15.0%	5.7%	10.8%	-	-	25.0%	46.7%	17.0%	47.0%	14.5%
1993	16.4%	4.9%	14.9%	-	6.4%	24.4%	54.4%	19.9%	48.2%	17.9%
1994	18.6%	7.6%	20.2%	-	17.4%	29.4%	60.0%	27.1%	51.2%	21.9%
1995	19.8%	6.7%	22.6%	-	21.6%	30.7%	58.8%	33.5%	36.5%	20.9%
1996	20.9%	8.0%	24.7%	-	24.4%	35.6%	55.8%	35.7%	22.7%	23.0%
1997	21.5%	8.2%	23.4%	-	32.0%	32.1%	40.3%	31.8%	14.2%	22.1%
1998	21.8%	8.9%	20.9%	-	44.5%	29.0%	35.4%	28.4%	12.0%	20.7%
1999	19.9%	7.8%	19.2%	2.3%	41.1%	30.3%	35.6%	25.4%	10.8%	19.0%
2000	18.1%	8.6%	16.0%	1.0%	38.4%	28.7%	28.0%	25.1%	14.8%	16.5%
2001	17.7%	7.9%	14.4%	1.9%	33.5%	26.5%	26.7%	20.6%	13.2%	15.3%
2002	18.3%	8.4%	12.7%	9.7%	25.4%	26.6%	42.1%	27.6%	14.6%	14.9%
2003	17.8%	7.0%	15.4%	10.0%	22.9%	30.8%	47.6%	23.5%	15.1%	15.9%
2004	17.5%	7.2%	15.1%	9.6%	25.2%	27.9%	52.8%	20.7%	12.0%	15.7%
2005	18.5%	6.0%	16.8%	9.8%	23.8%	30.6%	55.2%	28.5%	10.2%	17.1%
2004/4	16.0%	6.3%	15.4%	9.0%	22.2%	28.9%	55.3%	21.2%	10.7%	15.7%
2005/4	20.1%	7.3%	17.5%	8.0%	22.7%	28.9%	48.5%	23.3%	8.8%	17.4%

Important Note: Due to the changes in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

Source: BC STATS,
Date: March, 2006

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Immigration by Destination by Class
October - December 2005

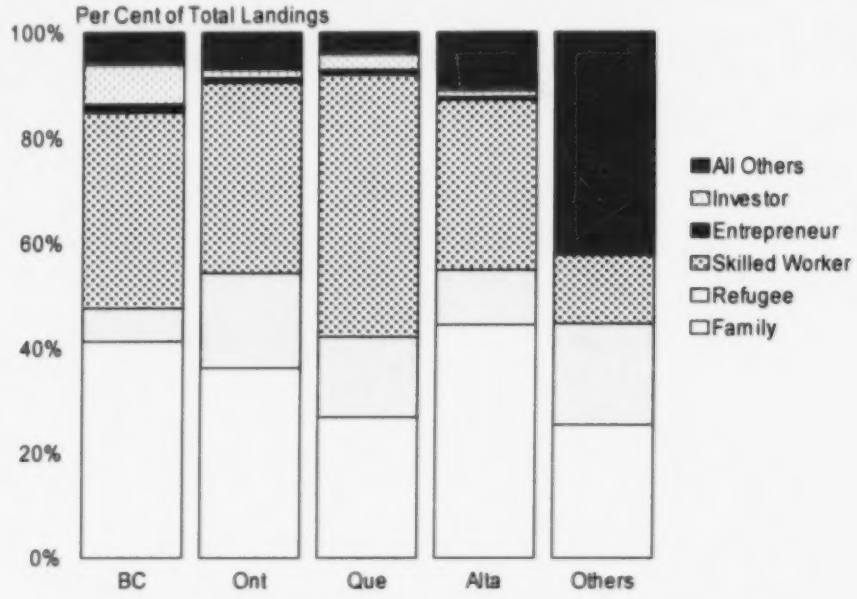


Table 3: Immigrant Landings by Province by Class

Year / Quarter	Family	Refugee	Economic Classes						Other Classes	Grand Total
			Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed		
2004										
NFLD	93	124	166	171	1	0	0	0	24	579
P.E.I.	52	72	33	141	1	3	1	4	3	310
N.S.	518	199	746	64	3	93	81	12	54	1,770
N.B.	237	174	176	161	8	2	0	2	35	795
Que	8,629	7,382	24,657	36	382	334	1,043	216	1,566	44,245
Ont	35,003	18,340	62,102	280	1,861	1,252	1,636	477	4,148	125,099
Man	1,116	1,252	836	4,048	46	10	1	58	59	7,426
Sask	455	560	499	323	54	3	4	0	44	1,942
Alta	5,184	2,210	7,097	426	843	87	113	173	341	16,474
B.C.	10,869	2,367	17,090	598	1,083	690	3,221	246	856	37,020
Territories	90	5	32	0	10	0	0	2	12	151
Not Stated	5	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Canada	**62,251**	**32,685**	**113,444**	**6,248**	**4,292**	**2,474**	**6,100**	**1,190**	**7,142**	**235,826**
2005 Fourth Quarter										
NFLD	24	50	24	14	0	0	3	0	1	116
P.E.I.	11	5	8	38	0	0	0	0	0	62
N.S.	127	30	138	125	1	2	8	2	17	450
N.B.	68	22	34	98	2	0	1	0	5	230
Que	2,285	1,307	4,233	7	50	79	250	28	265	8,504
Ont	10,950	5,476	10,923	121	635	270	448	68	1,303	30,194
Man	345	322	105	764	8	4	3	0	29	1,580
Sask	134	131	58	74	9	0	0	0	10	416
Alta	1,823	429	1,321	151	181	24	48	17	99	4,093
B.C.	3,968	614	3,576	121	261	154	716	35	166	9,611
Territories	27	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	30
Not Stated	1	0	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
Canada	**19,763**	**8,386**	**20,431**	**1,513**	**1,148**	**533**	**1,477**	**150**	**1,897**	**55,298**

Important Note: Due to the changes in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *March, 2006*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

B.C. Immigration by Top 10 Source by Class
October to December, 2005

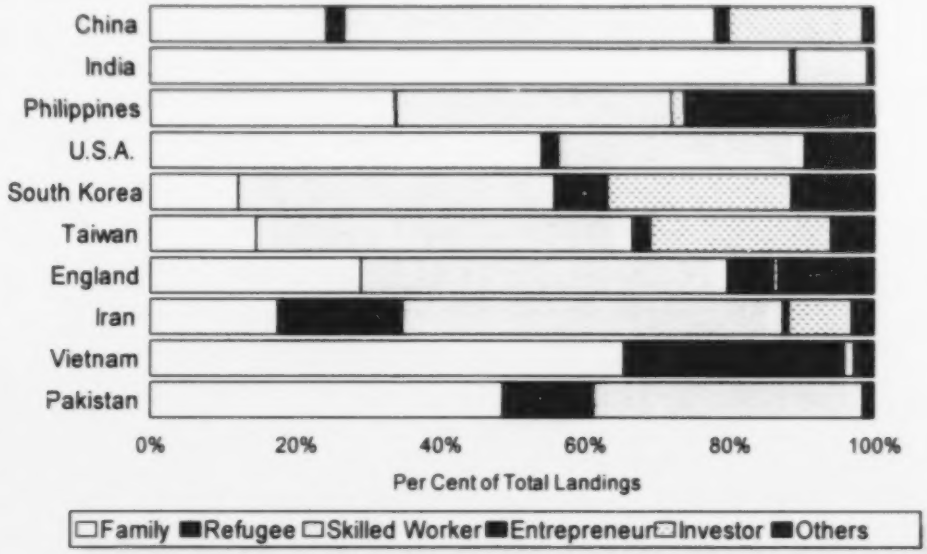


Table 4: B.C. Immigrant Landings by Source By Class, October - December, 2005

			Economic Classes							
	Family	Refugee	Skilled Worker	Prov./Terr. Nominee	Live-In Caregiver	Entrepreneur	Investor	Self Employed	Other Classes	Grand Total
World Area										
Europe	276	71	526	44	13	29	10	1	36	1,006
Africa	58	110	53	8	-	3	4	-	9	245
Asia	3,205	359	2,717	58	244	110	699	28	70	7,490
Australasia	47	1	32	7	2	-	3	-	-	92
N&C America	263	29	171	4	1	9	-	6	35	518
Caribbean	19	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
S. America	54	38	48	-	-	3	-	-	13	156
Oceania & Isl.	40	3	18	-	1	-	-	-	1	63
Top 20 Source Countries										
China	606	61	1,284	6	1	47	467	8	23	2,503
India	1,810	11	208	-	8	-	-	-	9	2,046
Philippines	302	2	342	-	231	-	16	-	5	898
U.S.A.	218	9	139	1	-	9	-	4	25	405
South Korea	46	-	167	36	-	28	98	8	-	383
Taiwan	41	-	147	2	-	7	71	10	5	283
England	81	-	142	30	-	18	2	-	7	280
Iran	46	45	139	3	-	2	23	-	5	263
Vietnam	96	45	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	147
Pakistan	66	17	51	-	-	-	-	-	2	136
Hong Kong	37	-	52	-	-	13	10	-	5	117
Romania	9	2	85	-	1	-	-	-	1	98
Afghanistan	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Japan	47	-	27	3	1	-	6	-	-	84
Russia	22	2	48	-	1	-	-	1	4	78
Singapore	8	-	60	-	-	-	2	-	-	70
Thailand	23	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	2	67
South Africa	16	12	26	8	-	-	-	-	4	66
Sri Lanka	5	36	15	4	-	-	-	-	6	66
Mexico	27	1	25	3	1	-	-	2	3	62
Others	462	275	575	25	17	30	21	2	56	1,463
Total	**3,968**	**614**	**3,576**	**121**	**261**	**154**	**716**	**35**	**166**	**9,611**

Important Note: Due to the changes in the classifications of immigrants, some numbers reported in this release are not compatible with those in previous releases.

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *March, 2006*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

GLOSSARY

Business Immigrants-Immigrants in the Entrepreneur, Investor, or Self-employed Class.

Economic Immigrants-Immigrants admitted under the Skilled Worker Class, Live-In Caregiver Program, and in the business classes.

Entrepreneur Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish or purchase a substantial interest in a business in Canada creating or maintaining employment for more than one Canadian citizen.

Family Class-Includes spouses, fiancés, dependent children, and parents or grandparents sponsored by a Canadian citizen.

Investor Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) with a proven track record and substantial net worth who are willing to make a large investment for at least three years in specified activities that will contribute to the creation or continuation of employment opportunities in Canada.

Landed Immigrants-Immigrants who are granted permanent resident status in Canada, and who have actually entered Canada.

Other Classes-Include immigrants in the Retired Class (no longer exist), Deferred Removal Order Class, permit holders applying for permanent residence in Canada, and persons admitted under humanitarian/compassionate grounds, as well as persons admitted under certain public policy related to the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act.

Provincial/Territorial Nominees-persons who are selected and nominated by the provincial or territorial governments as immigrants. They are mainly skilled workers admitted to fill critical labour shortage in the province/territories.

Refugees-persons who meet the definition specified by the United Nation Refugee Convention. These include both government and privately sponsored refugees, Asylum refugees, and dependants abroad of refugees

Self Employed Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish a business in Canada that will employ him/herself, and will make a significant contribution to the economy.

For further information on the specific class of immigrants described here, please visit the Citizenship and Immigration Canada website at www.cic.gc.ca